# Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

March 16, 1959



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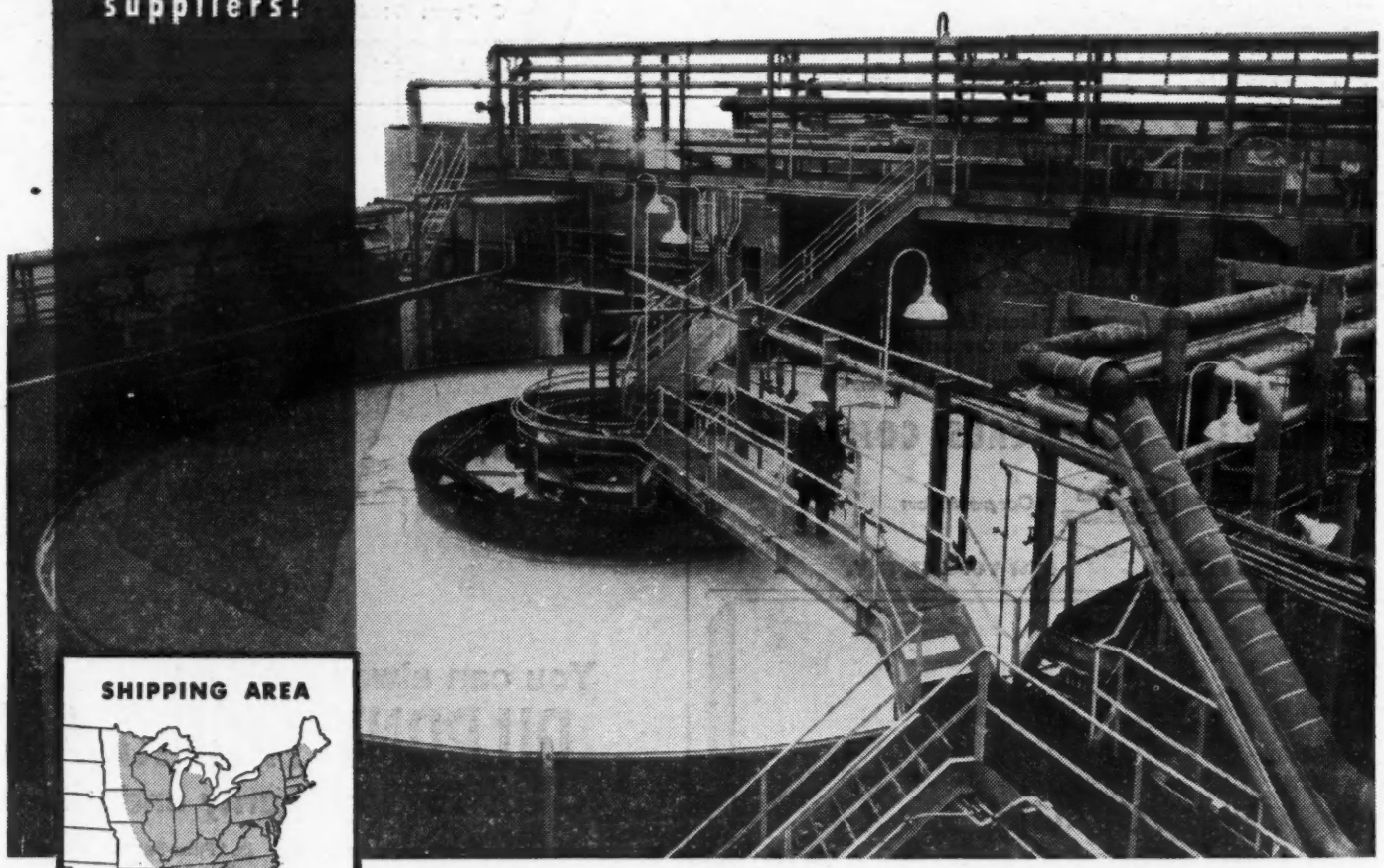

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 175 No. 12 30 Church St., New York 7, N.Y. March 16, 1959

NEVILLE SALES MANAGER: E. Glenn Isenberg, appointed general sales manager of Neville Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. He assumes the duties of Alan S. Evans, jr., who has resigned as vice-president.

## Polyisoprene Rubber All Set for the Road

Polyisoprene rubber is going onto the road. United States Rubber Company is about to take this man-made duplicate of tree-grown rubber—a product of Shell Chemical Corporation—and put it into the production of truck tires. The move will mark the beginning of commercial output and use of the synthetic product.

The truck tires, it is reported, will be competitive in price with those made from the natural product. Announcement of the development has just been made jointly by John W. McGovern, president of US Rubber, and Richard C. McCurdy, president of Shell Chemical, both New York concerns.

Although several companies have announced the synthesis of polyisoprene in recent years, it has not been produced commercially because of doubt that it could compete commercially with natural rubber.

Shell scientists, however, have developed a new chain of production processes which enables the company to compete. The current price of Shell isoprene rubber is 30 cents per pound f.o.b. Torrance, Calif., approximately equivalent to that for the better grades of the natural product.

The commercial availability of polyisoprene rubber, it was pointed out, will free the United States completely from dependence on foreign sources of natural rubber in times of emergency. Until now it has been necessary to use natural rubber in all large tires for both military and civilian use.

This synthetic rubber is expected to have a strong stabilizing effect on natural rubber prices and will allay doubts as to

—Continued on page 43

## Sulfur Recovery Facility Is Being Built in Canada

Texas Gulf Company, Houston, Tex., is building a new sour gas recovery plant at Okotoks, near Calgary, Alberta, under agreement with Shell Oil of Canada, Ltd., and Devon-Palmer Oils, Ltd.

The plant, expected to come on stream this summer, will have an annual capacity of 100,000 tons of sulfur. Texas Gulf will operate the plant and participate in revenues from the sale of sulfur, gas and condensates.

The company began production at a new Frasch-process mine at Fannett Dome, Tex., last year which is currently producing at an annual rate of 300,000 tons of sulfur.

Texas Gulf's production of sulfur in the United States last year amounted to about 2.2 million long tons.

# Minerals Industry Is Worried Over Treasury Plans to Tighten Law on Depletion Allowances

The minerals section of the chemical industry is worried—and its all about the Treasury Department's plans to tighten the tax law on depletion allowances for the mining industry. The upshot is that congress right now is feeling the urging of interested chemical men not to rubber-stamp the Treasury's proposal, but rather to give it careful study because it could lead to great hardship on producers whose only means of competing with cheap imports is from the benefits of the depletion allowances section of the law.

The Treasury has proposed to congress that the term "mining" as used in the internal revenue code be more clearly defined so as to eliminate some processing operations which have been held by the courts to constitute a part of the process of mining.

**Scope of New Definition**

The new definition would include a number of operations that would be considered part of mining, and those not named would be excluded from the benefits of the law.

Among those who have registered their complaints with the house ways and means committee during hearings last week were representatives of the salt producers, potash producers, lime producers, sulfur producers, as well as the various clay miners, clam and oyster shell producers, coal and oil shale producers.

F. O. Davis, president of Potash Company of America, Washington, D. C., believes the law should carry separate criteria for determining allowable progress treatment for sulfur, coal and certain other minerals, including potash, because of their distinctive features. The same set of facts covering metals cannot be made applicable to potash, he points out.

He told the committee that his company has had a running controversy for seven years with the Treasury over depletion allowances for potash simply because of

—Continued on page 39

## Maleic Anhydride Plunge Is Weighed By Pitts. Coke

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company in its annual report for '58 confirms the long-standing trade rumor that it may get into maleic anhydride.

Pointing out that maleic anhydride can be made from benzene obtainable from its integrated coal-chemicals operation at Neville Island, Pa., Pittsburgh Coke says that it is seriously mulling over the whole idea.

Though not specified by the company, it's believed that the company has in mind a maleic plant with an annual capacity of 15 million pounds.

Pittsburgh Coke's fumaric acid plant at Neville Island, which went into operation last November, has a rated capacity of 2 million pounds annually.

## Dow Now Marketing AEEA

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., is now offering commercial quantities of aminoethylethanolamine (AEEA). Prepared by reacting ethylenediamine with ethylene oxide, the product has a number of commercial applications in the textile, petroleum, metal cleaning and specialty chemicals industries.

MARKET RESEARCH HEAD: Robert M. Henderson, formerly with the market research department of American Cyanamid Company, who has been named director of the market research division of Petroleum Chemicals, Inc., New Orleans, La.

## Esso Ethylene Unit Is Back on Stream

Esso Standard Oil Company has crash-programmed its Baton Rouge, La., high-purity ethylene recovery unit —seriously damaged by fire last October—back on stream forty-five days ahead of schedule.

According to the New York firm, the unit, completed less than a year ago, was actually back on stream with an interim operation (at one-third capacity) only thirty-eight days after the fire. Repairs and construction for capacity production were completed less than three and a half months later, forty-five days ahead of the deadline the company had set for itself.

Esso continued to supply its customers in the Baton Rouge area, during the re-

—Continued on page 35

## Badger Will Erect a Unit For Montecatini Subsidiary

Badger Manufacturing Company, Cambridge, Mass., has been awarded a contract for the design and engineering of a 10,000 metric ton per year phthalic anhydride plant by Aziende Colori Nazionali Affini, Milan, Italy, a subsidiary of the Montecatini group.

Engineering of the plant, which will employ a fluid bed catalytic process, is expected to be completed in July. Construction is scheduled to be finished late in 1959.

# Sugar Act Idea May Sweeten Up Fluorspar Trade

The sugar act, which has done so much in the past to sweeten up conditions in the import-plagued sugar industry, may have something good to offer the fluorspar people. The government thinks so, and is tinkering with the idea of adapting the act to the now-depressed fluorspar business.

Authors of a current proposal are a group of senators and congressmen from the minerals states who have already introduced their idea into the senate and had it forwarded to the State, Commerce and Interior Departments for comments.

**Hope for Successful Adaptation**

They reason that the sugar act has operated successfully for many years by guaranteeing domestic producers a fixed share of the domestic market and only allowing foreign suppliers to fill in gaps in demand on a prorata basis. Their hope is that an adaptation of this idea can ease depressed conditions in the fluorspar industry.

The senate and house interior committees, which are handling the bill (S 1285), have asked the departments to hurry up their reports so that the committees can get down to hearings promptly.

The legislation is a combination scheme of price ceilings and import quotas. Other industries are said to be watching developments on the bill closely, with the view of adapting the same plan to their industries if it can be made to work for fluorspar.

Under the proposed legislation, domestic producers would be permitted to furnish 200,000 tons of the consumption requirements of acid-grade fluorspar and 125,000 tons of the consumption requirements of metallurgical-grade fluorspar annually, with imports providing the balance of requirements.

Each year, foreign producers would have their share of the market increased by receiving 75 percent of the increase in consumption until imports had reached the level of the average imports for 1956-58. Thereafter they would receive 60 percent of such increase.

In order to soften the impact of the import quota on foreign supplies, the bill also provides that the Commodity Credit Corporation may enter into barter contracts for fluorspar in an amount which when added to commercial imports will bring the total up to the average level for the years 1956, 1957 and 1958.

## DuPont-GM Trial Rebuttal Starts Against Government

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. and General Motors Corporation begin rebuttal in a Chicago courtroom today against the government plan to divest the Wilmington, Del., chemical maker of some 63 million shares of GM common stock.

The present hearing, culmination of a legal conflict now going into its tenth year, is the result of a 1957 Supreme Court of the United States ruling that duPont holdings in GM—23 percent—constitute a tendency toward monopoly.

In the present hearing, attempting to evolve a plan to divest duPont of the GM stock, the government has proposed that 20 million shares be sold on the open market over a ten-year period. DuPont attorneys have argued that this would depress the value of both firms' stocks.

### *Metal & Thermit Plans To Increase Research*

Metal & Thermit Corporation, Rahway, N. J., plans to expand its electrochemical research and development activities in suburban Detroit, Mich., through the purchase of facilities that were previously leased for its electrochemical research laboratory and pilot plant.

Plans call for acceleration of existing research programs in chromium, copper, nickel and tin plating. Further, the company will add basic research in electrochemistry—the electro-winning and electro-refining of metals, and the electro-production of chemicals.

# Chemical Markets Getting More Study on the Seaway

Chemical industry market researchers are dusting off their slide rules and taking a new look at the potential of the highly competitive east and midwest this week. They are looking right along the St. Lawrence Seaway, so to speak.

And probabilities are that in the next go-round between buyers and sellers in these areas some new competitive faces may show up on the scene.

Interest of chemical sellers in each other's markets has been heightened by the announcement last week of the toll to be charged on the St. Lawrence Seaway, which will be open to transit by ocean-going vessels next month all the way from the Atlantic to the heavily populated areas of the midwest.

By agreement between the United States and Canada bulk cargo will move through this new water passage at a toll charge of 42 cents per ton and general cargo at 95 cents per ton. This includes a charge of 40 cents a ton on bulk cargo between Montreal and Lake Ontario and 2 cents a ton for using the Welland Canal. General cargo tolls are 90 cents a ton between Montreal and Lake Ontario and 5 cents a ton on the Welland Canal.

In addition, there will be a toll charge on the vessel itself of 6 cents per gross registered ton.

The agreed-upon rates are the same as those tentatively proposed last October, and are under the charges for passage through the Panama Canal. Hearings were held on the St. Lawrence Seaway toll last fall, at which complaints from shippers,

—Continued on page 40

# Chemicals Up 7 Percent in '59? DuPont Man Says It Will Be So

The output of chemicals to climb 7 percent this year? Industrial organics up 12 percent? Synthetic fibers to rise 17 percent and synthetic rubber to show a 15 percent hike? And plastic products to move up some 12 percent with paint products not far behind with 8 percent? Maybe not, but that's the way Ira T. Ellis, economist for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., sees it.

Speaking at the regular monthly meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association in New York last week, Mr. Ellis predicted that "the trend of business activity will be up throughout 1959," adding that "the average for the year will represent a new high record, and the fourth quarter rate will be the best of the year."

**9 Percent Rise Seen**

Industrial production, Mr. Ellis felt, might climb up about 9 percent. Two disparate factors join to give him this estimate. On the positive side lies the fact that production has already come a long way toward regaining lost ground—7 percent of the industrial gain marked by Mr. Ellis had already been gained by January of this year.

The negative factor in Mr. Ellis' prognostications is the possibility of a steel strike in the third quarter of the year.

Durable goods, which play such a heavy role in the creation of markets for chemicals, will rise some 11 percent in output, this year, Mr. Ellis said, with primary metals output climbing 28 percent and automobiles about 27 percent (retail sales of domestic vehicles may rise to 5.1 million units this year, compared with 4.3 million in 1958).

What are some of the general factors that will affect the level of business activity this year? Mr. Ellis noted that "the number of housing starts this year will be about the same as last year—1.2 million or a little more—but will be somewhat

—*Continued on page 40*

### *Pitts. Coke Expanding Activated Carbon Unit*

The activated carbon division of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company has begun a major expansion of its activated carbon plant capacity. Engineering for the Pittsburgh, Pa., firm's new project has been completed and construction is scheduled to start shortly.

The additional production facilities are part of the division's long-range expansion program based on the broadening use of its granular activated carbons as a prime purifier in a number of industrial processes.

## Plastics Are Happy In Marriage to Steel

The plastics industry is very happy to be getting together with the steel industry these days—and getting together is exactly the term for it. What has happened is that plastics coatings have been successfully bonded to steel, and the future is looking brighter for the people in both lines.

United States Steel Corporation has just revealed the successful combining of vinyl plastics and steel sheet in its mill operations. This recent success has created a widely-versatile product with applications ranging from railroad car to living room fixtures, and from desk accessories to picnic coolers.

Known as vinyl-coated steel sheet, the new material is a strong contender for top spot in product design due to new economies, rugged physical qualities and attractive surface treatment, according to these officials. It has received favorable

—*Continued on page 42*

## Pfizer Has New Vaccine To Break Into Polio Field

Chas. Pfizer & Co. is planning to break into the polio vaccine field with a bigger and better Salk vaccine.

Pfizer hopes to have its new vaccine on the market sometime late this spring, at prices competitive with present types. Marketing will be contingent on an okay from the National Institutes of Health and the Department of Agriculture.

Tests show that the new vaccine produces two to ten times as many antibodies in the bloodstream as previous types.

## Polio Vaccine Producers Cut Prices By 15 Percent

Salk polio vaccine manufacturers last week followed the lead set by Parke, Davis & Co., in cutting prices some 15 percent.

Announcing reductions with the Detroit, Mich., firm were Pitman-Moore Company, and Eli Lilly & Co., both of Indianapolis, Ind. Also, Wyeth Laboratories, Philadelphia, announced that it will adjust price to meet competition.

According to Pitman-Moore, a division of Allied Laboratories, its reduction brings the price of the vaccine down to $7.24 per 9 cubic centimeter vial, from the $8.50 previously quoted.

A spokesman for Eli Lilly attributed the cut to lower production costs, stabilization of the market situation and competition. Parke-Davis noted in its announcement that the price shift was the seventh since the vaccine had been put on the market.

In another vaccine development last week, John T. Connor, president of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., which has been at work on an oral polio vaccine, commented on the fact that the market for a polio vaccine seems about filled.

## *The Week's Price Changes*

**Amyris Oil, Copper Oxide, Copper Sulfate, Platinum Advanced. Dried Blood, Petitgrain Oil, Soybean Meal Reduced.**

### Prices Advanced

Amyris oil, 15c. per lb. (p. 57).
Castor oil, Brazilian, 2c. per lb. (p. 60).
Copper carbonate, 85c. per cwt. (p. 38).
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., ¾c. per lb. (p. 38).
Cupric, dehydrate, ½c. per lb.
Cuprous, 1.05c. per lb.
Copper hydrate, 1c. per lb. (p. 38).
Copper metal, 1½c. per lb. (p. 38).
Copper nitrate, ½c. per lb. (p. 38).
Copper oxide, 1½c. per lb. (p. 58).
Copper sulfate, CP, 4/10c. per lb. (p. 38).
Cryst., 40c. per cwt.
Monohydrate, 55c. per cwt.
Tribasic, 75c. per cwt.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Oeuten cymbarum, 2c. per lb. (p. 57).
Oiticica oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Palm oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Pimento leaf oil, 5c. per lb. (p. 57).
Platinum, $10 per oz. (p. 38).
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Inedible, ¼c. per lb.

### Prices Reduced

Dried blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 44).
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb. (p. 60).
Oleo oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Petitgrain oil, South American, 10c. per lb. (p. 57).
Soybean meal, $3 per ton (p. 60).
Stannic oxide, 1c. per lb. (p. 38).
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).

### OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

| March 13, 1959 | March 5, 1959 | March 14, 1958 |
|---|---|---|
| 110.56 | 110.76 | 109.79 |

## Chemicals, Drugs Okay: Wall St.

The chemical and drug industries—pillars of the industrial community that they are—look awfully good to the financial fraternity because of the way they stood up to last year's recession. In fact, the drug makers have possibly inadvertently over-stepped themselves. Investors had such confidence in them through the days of the business hiatus that their investments have outstripped the strong progress made by the industry itself.

This is the latest word from the *Value Line*, a New York investment survey. In a recent analysis of the two industries, the financial study organization notes that "virtually every sector of the chemical industry is on the upgrade," and that "drug company earnings in 1958, despite the business recession, continued to forge ahead."

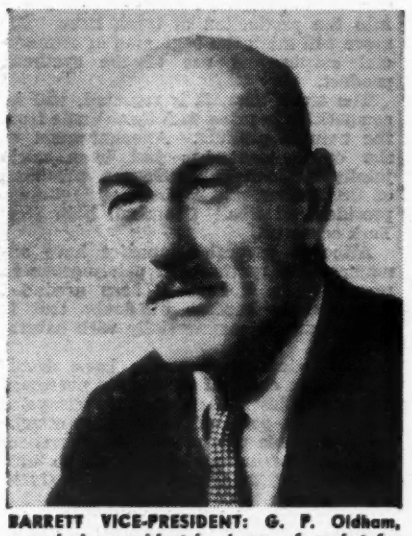
The chemical industry made a "striking comeback" in the fourth quarter of last year, the survey notes. Where does its strength come from? Demand for industrial chemicals has picked up, for one. Also, prices are firmer. Synthetic fibers, a weak spot during 1958, are moving well. And the plastics industry, which continued to grow throughout the recession, is look-

—*Continued on page 56*

## American Potash Hikes 'Alcarb' Price By $7.50

American Potash & Chemical Corporation has hiked its price for "Alkarb" (a mixture of calcined potassium rubidium and cesium carbonates) by $7.50, effective April 1, for shipments out of San Antonio, Tex.

The new price schedule, about 6 percent higher than previously quoted, is $132.50 per ton for contract carloads (minimum thirty tons, hopper bottom cars). This price, according to American Potash, is f.o.b., San Antonio, with freight equalized with Syracuse or Niagara Falls, N.Y.



**BARRETT VICE-PRESIDENT: G. P. Oldham, named vice-president in charge of market for the Barrett Division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York.**

## Polyolefin Facility in UK

Shell Chemical Company, Ltd., is going ahead with its polyolefin project at the Petrochemicals, Ltd., plant in Carrington, near Manchester, England. The first step will be the erection of a unit to produce 30,000 tons of polyethylene and polypropylene annually under a Ziegler license.

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# *Medicine High? Why Not?*

The patient—flat on his back and cranky anyway—may complain when he has to pay a couple of dollars for a newly-developed drug, but what he does not know is that it cost the American pharmaceutical industry $6 million to produce that drug.

And, just incidentally, it may be that very drug which saves the cranky patient's life.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association has recently been looking over the cost of research and development of new drugs and come up with the $6 million figure.

PMA began its thinking, of course, with the fact that last year the industry spent $170 million on new drugs. This year it expects its research and development costs will be as high as $190 million.

The association's survey also reveals that its member companies had obtained or prepared, extracted, or isolated for a medical research purpose and subjected to biological tests or screens 114,600 chemical substances, mixtures or filtrates, of which 1900 substances were tested in humans in 1958.

In addition, the report says, a great many more materials of all kinds, including samples of plants and of soil from various parts of the world, were obtained and subjected to routine preliminary screens to ascertain if they possessed any physiological activity.

To obtain only one drug for clinical investigations, the survey revealed sixty substances on the average were prepared and biologically tested in 1958. Forty-four completely new chemicals were marketed by the pharmaceutical industry during 1958, of which sixteen came from non-US sources and six represented minor modifications of older drugs.

Thus it can be said that the expenditures during previous years of the US pharmaceutical industry in research and development resulted in market introduction in 1958 of from twenty to thirty really new drugs, says PMA.

# Drug Makers Are Not Bad Boys; M.D.'s Say Most Are Cooperative

The ethical pharmaceutical industry is not quite the bad boy promotion-wise that some doctors have tried to lead others to believe. While it is true that there are some practices—carried out by some producers—that might well be abandoned for the good of the industry, physicians feel that on the whole the business is doing a good job of cooperating with the medical profession. And this cooperation is improving.

**CELANESE TRAFFIC MANAGER: William C. Somerville, who on April 1 becomes general traffic manager of Celanese Corporation of America, New York, succeeding Edward F. Hanlon who will retire on that date.**

Authority for this record of sentiment: An opinion study of the attitudes of a representative sample of the practicing physicians towards the ethical drug manufacturers made by Ben Gaffin & Associates, Chicago opinion research firm, on behalf of, and paid for by, the American Medical Association.

The study was passed out quietly recently to the ethical pharmaceutical manufacturers and is now being given wider publicity.

**Practices Being Criticized**

There has been a growing amount of criticism, mostly vocal, of the advertising and promotional practices of the drug industry for the past several years. Much of it has emanated from the AMA.

In September, 1956, a move was made to put the association officially on record as condemning certain promotion practices as being unethical, and while it did not carry it served to focus attention on a developing rift between physicians and manufacturers.

A joint medical-industry committee was established to search out the trouble and seek to put an end to it. As a first step it was decided that a study should be made of the attitudes of the physicians towards the industry, and as a service to the industry, AMA decided to finance a survey by the Chicago opinion research firm.

The physicians answers to the three-score or more questions put to them by the research firm tended to confirm much of the thinking in the pharmaceutical in-

*—Continued on page 51*

# Petrochemical Plant Is Under Way in Italy

Montecatini has just laid the cornerstone for a $95 million petrochemical plant at Brindisi, Italy, and when the installation is completed in about three years it will represent one of the most important of its kind in all Europe.

With a planned capacity of 700,000 metric tons of chemicals per year, and storage tanks with a total capacity of 14,000,000 cubic feet, the plant will report-

*—Continued on page 56*

# Nickel Project Goes Ahead

Construction work on Freeport Sulphur Company's nickel-cobalt project at Moa Bay, Cuba, "was not seriously affected" by Fidel Castro's successful revolution, the New York company reveals in its '58 annual report. Work on the project is going forward under the new government and construction is expected to be completed on schedule this year.

# Penicillin's Latest Development Brings a Nasty Little Side Effect That Irritates US-Anglo Amity

Penicillin, the original 'wunderkind' of the drug world, looks as if it has created a side effect nobody was looking for: development of a sensitivity in Anglo-American relations. First suggestion of the development arose last week with the announcement by British scientists that they had finally isolated the basic penicillin molecule. US drug men, long aware that one of their own—Dr. John C. Sheehan of Massachusetts Institue of Technology—had accomplished through chemical synthesis what the British have achieved through a variation of the conventional fermentation process, set up a loud howl.

First matter to rub the Americans the wrong way was the nature of the announcement made by the British of their discovery. Prof. Ernest B. Chain, a Nobel Prize winner under whose guidance the project was carried out, described the English project as "the most important breakthrough in the penicillin field since the discovery of penicillin's curative power."

**'Tailor-Made' Types Possible**

A spokesman for the British firm for which the British discoverers worked—Beecham Group, Ltd.—told a press conference the new methods should make it possible to produce what he called "tailor-made" types of penicillin.

First on the firing line to argue the ground claimed by the British were a number of American pharmaceutical manufacturers. The drug men, while conceding the British breakthrough "an important discovery," argued that there was no immediate "commercial feasibilty" to the project.

The spokesman for one major manufacturer noted that Japanese researchers had worked along lines similar to the British approach, only to drop the project because of its lack of commercial potential.

And finally, the US drug makers countered the claim by Beecham Group of overtures to cooperate in research and development projects, by either disclaiming any such move or declining to make statements.

Big gun of the American counterattack, however, was the announcement late last week by the American Chemical Society of an award to Dr. Sheehan for "his achievements in synthesizing penicillin and for research in the synthesis of peptides."

ACS in its announcement, called Dr. Sheehan's penicillin synthesis two years

*—Continued on page 35*

# Drug Firm Price Hearing Drags Through 2nd Session

The trial of six drug firms fighting Federal Trade Commission charges of price fixing dragged on into its second three-week session last week with the prosecution putting the first of a long slate of witnesses on the stand.

Robert L. Piper, FTC hearing examiner, ordered the defendants to produce cost data requested by the government, on March 20 rather than the originally scheduled March 23. Differences o opinion on the cost data have been a bone of contention since the beginning of the hearing.

Aside from the witnesses who testified —two government scientists and an employee of American Cyanamid Company, one of the defendants in the hearing—the government also spent the week introducing more data as evidence.

Defendants with American Cyanamid are Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., and its parent firm, Bristol-Myers Company, New York; E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, a division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation; Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

**John S. Coey**

# Hooker Chemical Fills Many Top-Rank Posts

Hooker Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has just announced a series of top-level appointments—headed by that of John S. Coey, a corporate vice-president who had been in charge of eastern chemical sales, and has now been named sales manager for the eastern chemical division.

At the same time the company announced the formation of the western chemical division, marking the final step in divisionalizing the twelve plants of Hooker into the following divisions: eastern chemical, western chemical, phosphorus and Durez plastics.

Mr. Coey will be chief marketing executive of the eastern chemical division and will also continue as a vice-president of the corporation.

Robert F. Schultz, formerly works manager at the Niagara plant, has been named production manager of the eastern chemicals division.

A. Richard Perry, who had been assistant comptroller, has been made comptroller and Philip D. Bosso, former per-

*—Continued on page 42*

# Witco Merges Emulsol With Organic Division

Witco Chemical Company, New York, has merged Emulsol Chemical Corporation, Chicago—a Witco subsidiary—with Witco's organic chemical division.

A major purpose of the move is to widen distribution of Emulsol products through the use of the parent company's extensive sales force. The Emulsol sales staff will be absorbed into the Witco organization.

## *USI Opens Another Chlorine-Caustic Unit*

With an improvement noted in market conditions, a second producing unit for chlorine and caustic soda has resumed operation at the Huntsville, Ala., plant site of U.S. Industrial Chemicals Company, a division of National Distillers & chemical Corporation, New York.

Liquid chlorine is being shipped in 30-ton and 55-ton tankcars. Commercial grade 50 percent liquid caustic soda is available in 8,000-gallon and 10,000-gallon insulated and lined tankcars, as well as barges. The company is also studying the possibility of chlorine barge shipments.

# Diversification's Booby Traps Cited by Merck Man

The path to diversification in the chemical industry may be an attractive one, but it can also be strewn with booby traps. Take that from John T. Connor, president of the big Rahway, N. J., drug house, Merck & Co.

Mr. Connor knows all about those booby traps because not long ago his company walked into one. And last week he frankly related Merck's experiences to the meeting of the New York Society of Security Analysts.

It all had to do with formaldehyde and hexamine. Here is the way Mr. Connor told the story:

"A few years ago we went into production of two bulk chemicals, formaldehyde and hexamine, which involved very little capital investment because we already had the plant, but it did involve additional payroll and considerable time and effort.

"We thought that the market potential for those two products amply justified the move and that our experience made it a natural development. What happened? We got squeezed between rising captive production, which narrowed our market, and fluctuating raw material costs—mainly methanol—which made it difficult to price our formaldehyde.

"As a result we decided in 1958 to discontinue both products."

Talking about what the company has learned concerning diversification, Mr. Connor added this comment:

"Our experience has convinced us that diversification projects must be ap-

*—Continued on page 55*

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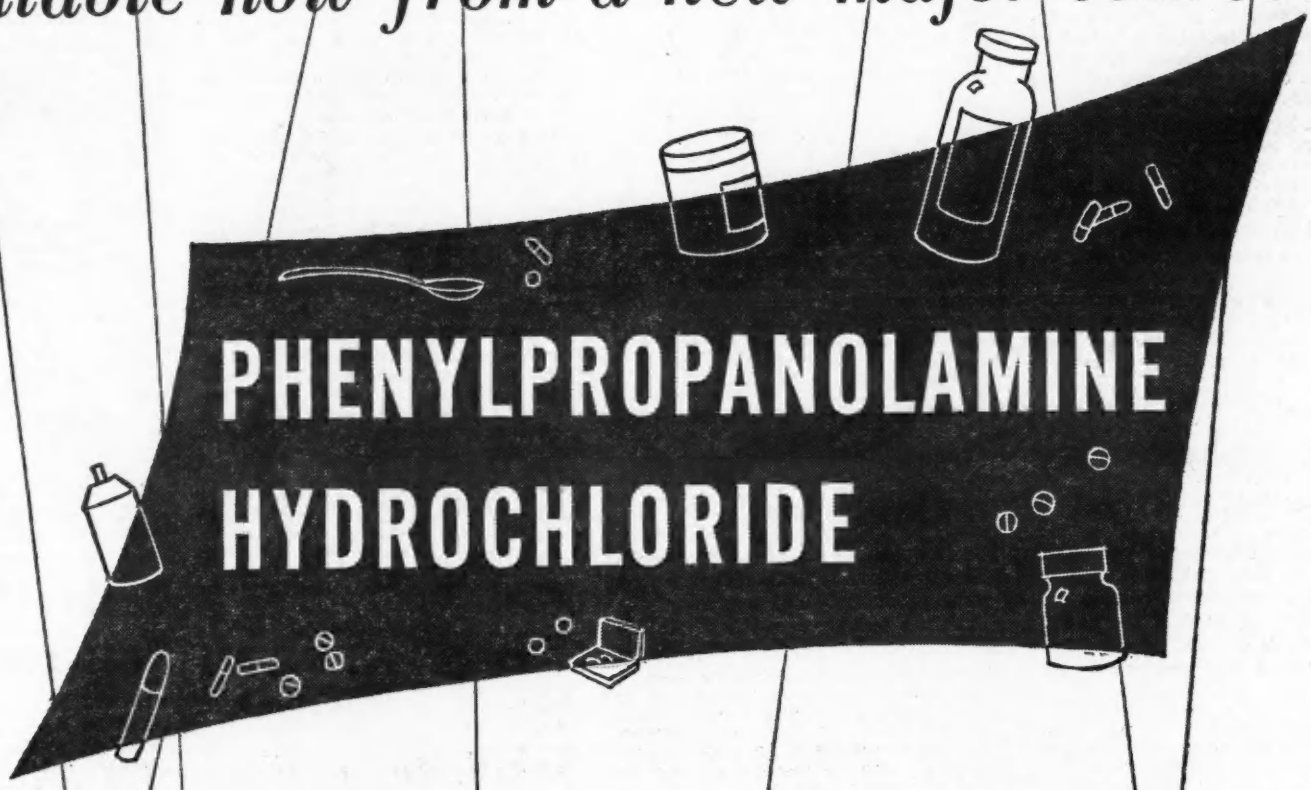


## Nasal Decongestant for Oral Administration

Because of fast-growing interest in this drug, Penick has installed extensive new facilities to assure continuing bulk production of a high quality material. Stocks are ready now for immediate shipment from five coast-to-coast warehouse points.

As a nasal decongestant, phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride gives convenient relief to cold and allergy sufferers since it is highly effective when taken orally. It can be incorporated . . . with or without antihistamines . . . in cough syrups, tablets and other cold remedies as well as in sprays and inhalators.

We will gladly provide trial materials for product development. If you are already a user, let us submit samples of our new production for your inspection.

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NYQ *Chemical Division*

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**DIXON ENGINEERING CHIEF: Arthur G. Walsh, appointed director of engineering for Dixon Chemical & Research, Inc., Bloomfield, N. J.**

# Potash Deliveries Were Up During '58

Deliveries of potash for agricultural purposes in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii by the eight principal American producers and also the importers totaled 3,805,057 tons of salt containing an equivalent of 2,229,724 tons $K_2O$ during 1958, according to the American Potash Institute.

This was an increase of 10 percent in salts and $K_2O$ over the same period in 1957.

Continental United States took 2,090,659 tons $K_2O$; Canada, 89,396 tons; Cuba, 16,482 tons; Puerto Rico, 16,528 tons; and Hawaii, 16,659 tons. These figures include imports from Europe of 237,269 tons $K_2O$.

Exports to other countries were 228,156 tons $K_2O$, an increase of 11 percent.

Deliveries of potash for non-agricultural purposes amounted to 118,707 tons $K_2O$, a decrease of 8 percent under last year. Total deliveries for all purposes were 4,370,455 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 2,576,587 tons $K_2O$, an increase of 9 percent of salts and $K_2O$.

# FDA Says 'No' to Chemical Preservatives for Lemonade

Food and Drug Administration has turned down industry's request for permission to include chemical preservatives among the ingredients officially recognized in the standards for frozen lemonade concentrates.

In announcing standards for this food product, FDA also stated that it had rejected industry's proposal for a separate standard for "Industrial Frozen Concentrate for Lemonade" which was to contain an added chemical preservative.

The agency concluded that "it would not promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers" to establish the standard for industrial frozen concentrates with added chemical preservatives.

# Dutch Chemical Firms Find Small Business Does Pay Off: '57 Exports Up 15 Percent

The solid Dutch burgher, an international trader from away back, has put his old world small business methods to the chemical industry test and is making them pay off. And he's doing it in the face of stiff government business competition, to boot. According to a report from the Business and Defense Services Administration of the Department of Commerce, the Dutch chemical industry—comprised of some 500 enterprises, "largely relatively small unintegrated units"—whipped up a smacking 15 percent increase in chemical exports in 1957, with domestic sales also looking pretty good with a 3 percent increase.

The Hollanders are essentially traders, and lean heavily upon the income from export sales. The chemical sector of overseas trade, the BDSA report says, is a net earner of foreign exchange and about half of its output was exported in 1957, representing 10 percent of total Netherlands exports.

**Two Reasons for Growth**

In general, BDSA attributes the growth in Dutch chemicals to "increased demand for industrial chemicals and success in exploiting foreign markets." Progress made during 1957 is marked up to "capital expansion and production of new items."

Export sales during 1957 amounted to better than a billion guilders (1 guilder= $0.263 US) with domestic sales not lagging far behind.

And the strength behind this firm development lies basically with the small manufacturer. As the BDSA report notes, "the few large firms concentrate on a relatively small range of products, principally fertilizers, acids, salts and insecticides. Numerous small companies have still narrower interests. Interlocking directorships are common, but have not resulted in large, self-contained industrial complexes. In terms of sales turnover, manufacturers of paints and inks and pharmaceuticals lead the industry, although the firms involved are small."

However, there is also another side to the picture. As BDSA adds, "by far the

—*Continued on page 41*

**IN FARM CHEMICALS POST: Dr. E. R. Marshall, named technical manager for agricultural chemicals to serve its overseas customers by Union Carbide Chemicals Company, division of Union Carbide Corporation. Dr. Marshall will headquarter in White Plains, N. Y.**

# Allied's Urethanes, Anhydrides on Rise

Allied Chemical Corporation's National Aniline Division, New York, is very high on the 1959 prospects for two of its product lines: urethane chemicals and anhydrides.

Consumption of flexible foams, the major outlet for urethanes, is expected to hit the 45-million-pound mark this year.

Urethane foam came into wide use in the furniture industry last year as cushioning and as padding in backs and arms, and National Aniline feels that this market is certain to grow.

Urethane foam topper pads will be used extensively by auto makers in 1959 and full-depth molded urethane seats may soon

—*Continued on page 41*

# Standard-Toch Buys Firm

Standard-Toch Chemicals, Inc., Staten Island, N. Y., has acquired all the outstanding stock of Central Paint & Varnish Works, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. Continuing as president of Central Paint is L. Francis Case, who was also elected a vice-president and director of Standard-Toch.

# Pollution Control Meeting Set in Cincinnati By MCA

What has the American chemical industry been doing in the last two years in the way of licking water and air pollution? The answer to that will be part of the program of a two-day conference to be sponsored by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association Tuesday and Wednesday (March 16 and 17) at the Netherlands Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The conference, similar to one held two years ago, has been arranged primarily for chemical manufacturing companies, pollution research specialists and representatives of federal and state agencies, although registration is open to all interested persons.

The capacity of streams to assimilate organic chemicals and factors determining the need for effluent treatment will be discussed by Prof. D. J. O'Connor, Man-

—*Continued on page 41*

# Synthetic Resins Becoming Crucial Chemical Artery

Synthetic resins have become a main artery in the chemical industry structure. In recent years the manufactured resins have grown into the second largest users of organic chemicals. What is needed now is more and more application development work by the manufacturer.

This is the feeling of D. S. Alcorn, assistant manager of the new chemicals division of Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation.

**Ends Must Be Defined**

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Commercial Chemical Development Association a fortnight ago, Mr. Alcorn emphasized the point that ends must be defined —specifications must be written for the intended use, and performance tests must be established.

And as for direction, Mr. Alcorn had a suggestion of his own. "New," rather than "competitive" is the type of organic chemical product he sees wanted.

Pricing is another factor of the utmost importance. A realistic approach is keying the price of a new product to its intended use is absolutely essential, he said.

The old approach to pricing, he conceded, was to manufacture a material in pilot or semi-works quantity at high cost and to price the limited output at equally high levels. As business volume built up, there were downward price adjustments made in line with production economies realized through the larger volume.

The modern approach to pricing, Mr. Alcorn advised his audience, is through a chemical developed for a specific end-use, and then priced with competitive materials in that end-use in accordance with its worth. A volume price is immediately put on the material, despite the fact that initial marketing in smaller volume makes no allowance for recovery of costs.

Mr. Alcorn was speaking as a member of a panel covering diversification in intermediates. A. V. Snider, manager of product development for the industrial chemicals division of Shell Chemical Cor-

—*Continued on page 43*

# Chemicals Seen Useful In Constructing Highways

Chemicals — including waste chemicals at that—may soon be used to build the country's highways.

Dr. Ronald Scott, a civil engineer from California Institute of Technology, has visions of a machine that would chew up the ground, mix in some raw chemicals and bind the mass into a hard-as-concrete roadway.

Many chemicals can be used as binders, Dr. Scott says, including spent sulphite liquor. Other possibilities are salt, lime, calcium and phosphate.

# Association Meetings

**Air and Water Pollution Abatement Conference, sponsored by Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Netherlands Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 17-18.**

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Boston, Mass., April 5-10.

**American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Chalfonte - Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., March 16-20.**

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 6-8.

American Oil Chemists Society, fiftieth anniversary meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., April 20-22.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Netherlands-Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 16-23.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 21-26.

American Zinc Institute, annuaal meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 23-24.

Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., April 12-14.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, symposium and banquet, Shelburne hotel, New York, April 28.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Chemical Progress Week, April 13-17.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, semi-annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 18-20.

Chemurgic Council, annual conference, Congress hotel, Chicago, April 1-3.

Electrochemical Society, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, May 3-7.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 22-24.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, May 10-13.

Kentucky, Fertilizer Conference, annual meeting, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, July 29.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 19-21.

National Petroleum Association, semi-annual meeting, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 15-17.

Oil Trades Association of New York, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 25

Packaging Conference, sponsored by American Management Association, Palmer House, Chicago, April 13-15.

Packaging and Transportation Symposium, sponsored by Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Engineering & Scientific Center, Cleveland, Ohio, April 29-30.

Paint Industries' Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 20-24.

Parenteral Drug Association, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, April 17.

Petroleum World Congress, Coliseum, New York, May 31-June 6

Textile Research Institute, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, March 23-24.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton hotel and club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 1-3.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 10-13.

Society of Plastics Industry, Pacific Coast section conference, Del Coronado hotel, Coronado, Calif., March 26-27; Canadian conference, Windsor hotel, Montreal, Canada, April 6-7.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, April 14.

Textile Research Institute, annual meeting Commodore hotel, New York, March 23-24.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14; scientific section's spring meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 14.

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Laboratory Data Sheet

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**Dry vitamin A acetate powders**
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| | Type & Name | Usage | Potency (in U.S.P. units per gram) | Additive | Stability | Mesh Size |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LIQUID TYPES | **P1MO** Vitamin A palmitate *(liquid)* | In tablets, aqueous dispersions, capsulated products | 1,000,000 | Edible oil only, for standardization | Excellent | — |
| | **P1MO/BH** Vitamin A palmitate *(liquid)* | as above | 1,000,000 | Edible oil plus anti-oxidants (butylated hydroxyanisole and butylated hydroxy-toluene). | Excellent | — |
| | **P1.3** Vitamin A palmitate *(liquid)* | For oil-free prepara-tions | 1,350,000 to 1,450,000 | None | Excellent | — |
| | **A1MO** Vitamin A acetate *(liquid)* | In oil solutions and gelatin capsules | 1,000,000 | Edible oil only, for standardization | Excellent | |
| BEADLETS | **Type 250-S** Vitamin A palmitate *Dry Beadlets* | Water dispersible. For dry products which will be reconstituted with fluids, such as dry cereals, etc. | 250,000 | None | Excellent | Essentially 30-80 free-flowing, for uniform distribution in dry mixes. |
| | **Type 500-S** Vitamin $D_2$ *Dry Beadlets* | | 500,000 | None | Excellent | |
| POWDERS | **Type 325A-32.5D** Vitamin A acetate & Vitamin $D_2$ *(dry)* | For tablets, capsules, vitamin-fortified powdered supplements | A—325,000 $D_2$—32,500 | None | Excellent | 40 and 60 |
| | **Type 325** Vitamin A *(dry)* | | 325,000 | None | Excellent | 40 and 60 |
| | **Type 500** *(dry)* Vitamin A acetate | For dry prepara-tions: tablets, capsules, vitamin-fortified powdered supplements | 500,000 | None | Excellent | 40 and 60 |
| | **Type 500A-50D** Vitamin A acetate & Vitamin $D_2$ *(dry)* | | A—500,000 $D_2$—50,000 | None | Excellent | 40 and 60 |
| SPECIAL | *For research and special production.* Type P1.8/BH (liquid) — vitamin A palmitate; 1.65 to 1.8 million U.S.P. units per gram. Type A2.9 (crystalline) — Vitamin A acetate; 2.8 to 2.9 million U.S.P. units per gram. No oil addition. Antioxidants in Type P1.8/BH: butylated hydroxyanisole and butylated hydroxytoluene. Both types need special handling. | | | **Packing** All Roche vitamin A is packaged to insure safety in transit and ease of handling in pharmaceutical operations. | | |

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# Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, March 13 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

## A

Abies siberica oil, ens. ..... lb. 2.70 - 3.00
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36¼- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ... 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

### Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms. l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms. c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald .... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).

## Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.80 - 1.90
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works ..... lb. 8.50 -11.00
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .93 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .98 - —
Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.38 - —

### Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls. same basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20% dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol dms., c.l. dlvd. .... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter f.p.t. bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .75 - 1.30
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .35 - .45
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. ... lb 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol)
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol)
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol)
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran. bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼- .06
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l, works 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.50 - —
soln., 32° cybs., c.l., works lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0570- .1095
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb .17¼ —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18¼- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .03¾- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¾- —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% $Al_2O_3$, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% $ALO_3$ fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2680- —
pigs, 10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. .2470- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined)
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms. lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms. lb. .81 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% l.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .30 - —
powd., dms., works lb. .37 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 3.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. . lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ton. 88.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies ton. 90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton. 91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal. gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt, equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms, ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 325.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

### Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| alld. | allowed | distr. | distributor | No. | number |
| amorph. | amorphous | djns. | demijohns | nom | nominal |
| AMP | American melting point | dlvd. | delivered | o- | ortho |
| anhyd. | anhydrous | dms. | drums | ord. | ordinary |
| AOAC | Association of Official Agricultural Chemists | dom. | domestic | oz. | ounce |
| | | E. | east | p- | para |
| | | e.p. | end point | Pac | Pacific |
| a.p.a. | available phosphoric acid | equald. | equalized | pf. | proof |
| | | exp. | expressed | phos. | phosphate |
| approx. | approximately | Ext. | external | photo. | photographic |
| artif. | artificial | F. | fahrenheit | pkgs. | packages |
| ASTM | American Society for Testing Materials | ferment. | fermentation | powd. | powdered |
| | | f.f.a. | free fatty acid | precip. | precipitated |
| | | f.f.c. | free from chlorine | prod. | producer |
| Atl. | Atlantic | fib. | fiber | pt. | point |
| Be. | Baume | f.o.b. | free on board | pulv. | pulverized |
| bbls. | barrels | f.p.a. | free of prussic acid | purif. | purified |
| bgs. | bags | frt. | freight | redist. | redistilled |
| bls. | bales | gal. | gallon | refd. | refined |
| bots. | bottles | gran. | granular | refy. | refinery |
| b.p. | boiling point | grd. | ground | reg. | regular |
| b.p.l. | bone phosphate of lime | i.&a. | iron and aluminum | resub. | resublimed |
| | | | | ret. | returnable |
| b.r. | boiling range | i.b.p. | initial boiling point | SD | specially denatured |
| bxs. | boxes | imp. | imported | s.d. | single distilled |
| C. | centigrade | incl. | included | S. E. | southeast |
| cbys. | carboys | indust. | industrial | sec. | secondary |
| CD | completely denatured | kgs. | kegs | secs. | seconds |
| | | l- | laevo | s.g. | specific gravity |
| c.i.f. | cost, insurance, freight | lacq. | lacquer | shipt. | shipment |
| | | lb. | pound | soln. | solution |
| cks. | casks | l.c.l. | less than carlots | s.u. | standard unit |
| c.l. | carlots | l.t.l. | less truckload | syn. | synthetic |
| cns. | cans | liq. | liquid | tanks | railroad tankcars |
| coml. | commercial | mfrs. | manufacturers | tech. | technical |
| conc. | concentrated | m- | meta | tert- | tertiary |
| CP | chemically pure | m.a.p. | mixed aniline point | t.l. | truck loads |
| cps. | centipoises | | | t.w. | tank wagons |
| cryst. | crystalline | min. | minimum | USP | U. S. Pharmacopoeia |
| cs. | cases | m.p. | melting point | | |
| ctns. | cartons | N- | nitrogen | vis. | viscosity |
| cyls. | cylinders | n- | normal | VM&P | varnish makers & painters |
| d- | dextro | nat. | natural | | |
| dbl. | double | neut. | neutral | W. | west |
| denat. | denatured | NF | National Formulary | whse. | warehouse |
| dest-dist. | destructively—distilled | NNR | New and Nonofficial Remedies | w. w. | water-white |
| di- | dextrolaevo | | | | |
| dist. | distilled | | | | |

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works lb .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb .2145 - .2245
Ammonium bromide NF, gran, bbls. lb .45 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l. lb .15½ - —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib dms lb .17¼ - —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms. lb .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammonium iodide, 97% bgs., dms., works lb 4.26 - 4.38
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb .18 - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb .50 - .55
Ammonium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
bgs., t.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib, dms. 15,000 lbs works lb 1.22 - —
fib, dms., 2,000-lb contracts, works lb 1.23 - —
single fib, dms., works lb 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate-lime fertilizer, grade, 23.5% N, bags, f.o.b. works ton 68.00 - —
Imp. Canadian 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., high point, frt. equald to $3 zone base price ton 68.00 - —
with dolomite 20.5% N, bgs., c.l. Hopewell, Va ton 45.50 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran. powd., dms lb .28½ - .34½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran, bgs., c.l., works ton 193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, 100 lbs. 14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse, 100 lbs. 15.48 - 17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works, lb .18 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comL, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb .09¼ - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb .46 - —
Ammonium phosphate, tech, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb .09¼ - —
bgs., t.c.l. same basis lb .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb .11¾ - 13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb .19 - —
bgs., t.c.l. works lb .20½ - 27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price ton 32.00 - —
purif., bgs., f.o.b. works lb .08½ - .15
large granular, bulk, c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
bgs, c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Tech., bulk, c.l., works ton 52.00 - —
bgs, c.l., t.l., works ton 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. t.l., works 100 lbs 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald, 40% basis ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms, c.l. works lb .20 - —
dms, t.c.l., works lb .22 - .26
tech., soln, 50% tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb .17¼ - —
Ammonium thioglycolate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys 100% basis lb 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di basic bots lb 17.50 - 23.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di basic, bots lb 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono basic dms lb 17.50 - 21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib, dms., 100-lb lots lb 15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb 4.20 - 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib dms, lb 15.00 - 17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib dms., lb 4.20 - 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt alld E of Rockies lb .18½ - 19
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .20 - 20½
tanks, same basis lb .16 - 16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb .16½ - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .14½ - —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb .20½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb .16½ - —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½ - —
refd., ACS grade dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½ - —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls dms, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½ - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾ - .20½
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼ - .21¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼ - .17¾
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½ - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .14½ - —

Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn, normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½ - —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 1.75 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .27¾ - —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb 80 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.05
Anethole, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.50
Tech., dms lb 85 - .90
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb .65 - 75
Angelica root oil, bots lb. 120.00 - 140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb 120.00 - 130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt alld lb .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs min. frt alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 2.00 - 4.05
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .21 - .22
Spanish, bgs lb. .20 - —
Anisic aluehyde, dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½ - —
dms., t.c.l. minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines, lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½ - —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½ - —
bgs., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb lots, dlvd lb 23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, t.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dms lb. .69½ - —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dms. lb. .74½ - —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .75 - 1.00
Arabic gum, amber sorts, bgs lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .25 - .27
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tin oz. 4.00 - 4.50
l-Arginine free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
l-Argenine monochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb .016 - —
bbls, c.l., works lb .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. 48 - —
Arsenic white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
bbls, t.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .07½
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb 2.85 - —
Asafetida, gum, cns. lb .40 - —
Powd, bbls., dms. lb. 85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 41.00 - —
7TF c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; t.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo. 12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J ton. 36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works. lb. .07 - —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½ - —
Asphalt, petroleum, steam-refd., 50-60 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton. 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.75 - 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots oz. 6.25 - 6.75
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns lb. 2.25 - 3.00

## B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms. lb 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip, bgs., c.l., works ton. 111.50 - —
bgs, smaller lots, works ton. 126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd bgs, c.l., works ton. 176.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton. 196.00 - —
Barium chloride NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms lb .22 - —
Tech., cryst. bgs, c.l., works, 100 lbs 7.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs, frt. equald lb .28 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., ogs., c.l. t.l., frt. equald ton. 208.00 - —
bgs, t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald ton. 218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls, c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton. 275.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald. ton. 285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns, c.l. frt alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., t.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms. lb. .15 - .15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton. 100.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ton. 110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs. mines ton. 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
white water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 55.00 - 55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton. 79.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys, c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 2.65 - 10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 7.00 - 10.00
Bay oil NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 2.25 - 2.75
55-60%, cns. lb 2.50 - 3.05
West Indian, 50-55% cns, dms., lb. 2.30 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs. lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs lb. .53 - .54
Brazilian, bgs lb. .55 - .56
Central American, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Chilean, bgs. lb. .55 - .56
Refd., USP bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .66 - .67
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .65 - .66
yellow, bricks, 100-lb ctns lb. .57 - .58
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .56 - .57
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .26 - —
Belladonna root, bls. lb. .28 - —
Bentonite, dom 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 14.00 - —
imp Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 91.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 94.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse ton. 89.35 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 92.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb .80 - .86
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
cbys, smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Birmingham district gal. .31 - —
Chicago district gal. .31 - —
Cleveland district gal. .31 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .31 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .31 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .31 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .31 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .31 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .31 - —
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech. high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .00825 - —
dms., t.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825 - —
dms., t.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld lb. .37 - —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .33 - —

### Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald lb. .21 - —
cbys, smaller lots, frt., equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 30 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .93 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .73 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .58 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. 47½ - .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP NF, 40-lb. dms lb. .63 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22½ - .25½
cbys., dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 23½ - 25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.
Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb. 9.85 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 48.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots lb. 48.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 13.00 - 14.00

Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots. gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate cryst, dms. lb. 2.08 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms. lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate NF fib dms lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, NF, fib dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF dms. lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .29½ - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000-lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs, t.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb. .45 - .50

### Black Pigments

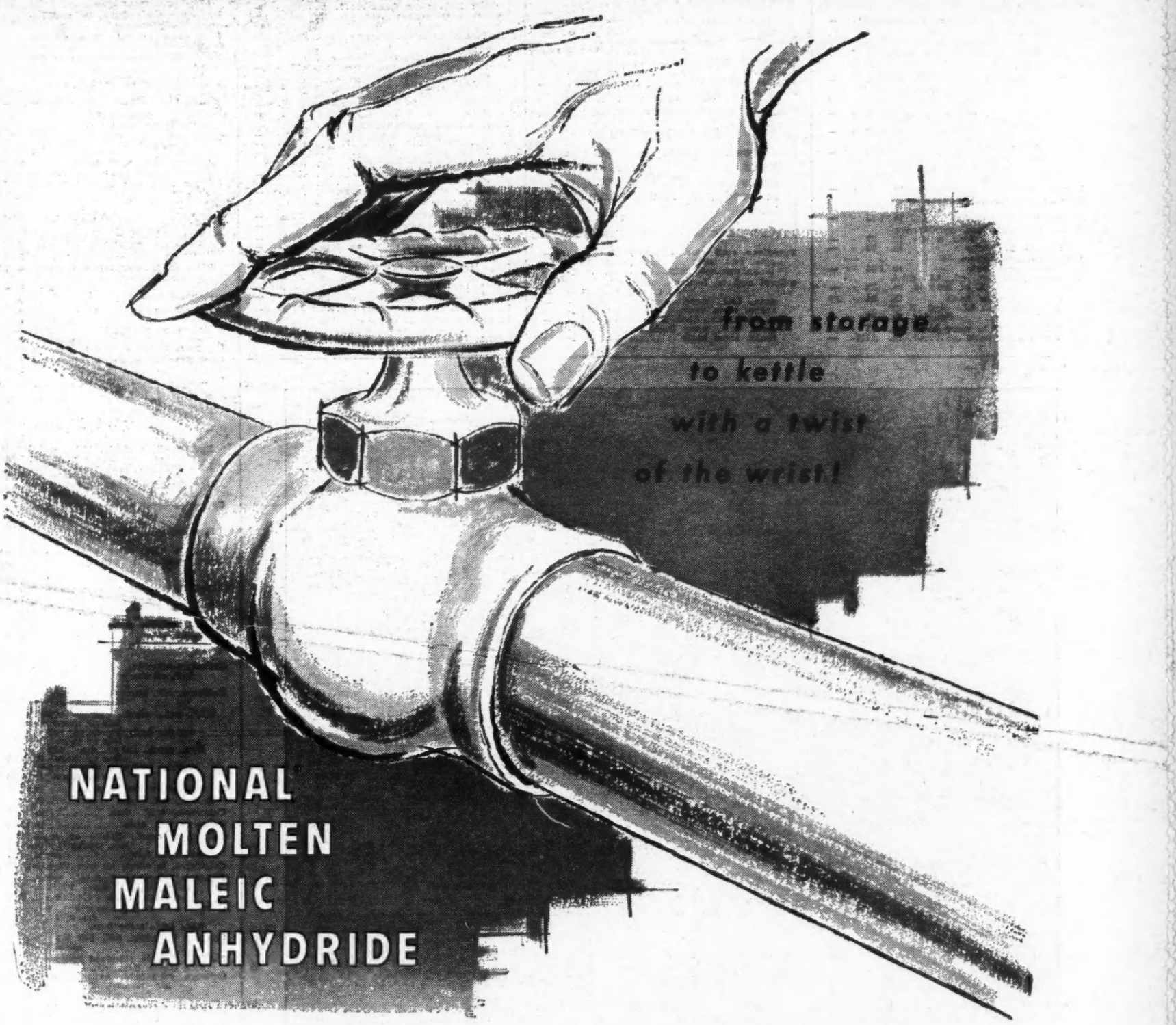
Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs, c.l., works ton. 145.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton. 155.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., New York whse ton. 195.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, New York unit-ton. 7.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 7.75 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .13
bgs., t.l. lb. .14 - .17
bgs., t.c.l. lb. .15 - .30
Bloodroot, bls lb. .48 - .50

### Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.55
Peruvian, dms. lb. 1.60 - 2.25
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - .22¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton. 72.50 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 87.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.44 - 10.44
bulk, c.l., works ton. 78.50 - —
gran., decahydrate 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.44 - 8.44
bulk, c.l., works ton. 41.00 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 63.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.97 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.22 - 9.22
bulk, c.l., works ton. 56.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 52.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.34 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.59 - 9.59
USP borax $15 per ton higher in bags.
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 19.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 21.75 - 23.75
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 160.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 10.87 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 12.12 - 14.12
dms., c.l., works ton. 185.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago. 100 lbs. 12.12 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 12.87 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 108.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.29 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton. 170.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 133.50 - —

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Allied Chemical

## Boric Acid—Calcium Mandelate

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boric acid, tech., gran., 99.9%, dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago | 100 lbs. | 9.54 | — |
| gran., dms., smaller lots, same basis | 100 lbs. | 10.29 | — |
| bulk, c.l., works | ton. | 102.50 | — |
| powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago | 100 lbs. | 8.67 | — |
| bgs., smaller lots, same basis. | 100 lbs. | 9.92 | -11.92 |
| dms., c.l., works | ton. | 141.00 | — |
| dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago | 100 lbs. | 9.92 | — |
| dms., smaller lots, same basis | 100 lbs. | 10.67 | — |
| USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags. | | | |
| Borneol, cns. | lb. | 2.75 | — |
| Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works | lb. | 1.25 | — |
| 100-lb. cyls., works | lb. | 1.70 | — |
| Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works | lb. | .62 | — |
| cyls., t.t.l., works | lb. | .70 | — |
| Brimstone (see Sulfur). | | | |
| Broenner's acid, bbls. | lb. | 1.76 | — |
| Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies | lb. | .32 | — |
| c.s., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .34 | .39 |
| ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies | lb. | .31 | — |
| ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .31 | .34 |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .21½ | — |
| Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald | lb. | .48 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .50 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .47 | — |
| Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys | lb. | 1.80 | 1.90 |
| Bromstyrol, bots. | lb. | 5.45 | 5.70 |
| Brucine, cns. | oz. | 1.50 | 1.75 |
| Brucine sulfate, NF, cns | oz. | 1.50 | 1.75 |
| Buchu leaves, bls. | lb. | 1.20 | — |

### Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy | lb. | .21 | — |
| cyls., l.c.l., refy | lb. | .22 | — |
| tanks, contract, refy. | lb. | .14½ | — |
| n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .17 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .18½ | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .14½ | — |
| Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .17 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .18½ | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .14½ | — |
| sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.E. | lb. | .14¾ | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .16¼ | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .12¼ | — |
| n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. | lb. | .56¼ | — |
| dms., l.t.l., same basis | lb. | .57¾ | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .55 | — |

Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .17 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .18½ | — |
| tanks, frt. alld | lb. | .14½ | — |
| Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .17 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .18½ | — |
| tanks, dlvd | lb. | .14½ | — |
| Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .15 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .16½ | — |
| tanks, dlvd | lb. | .12½ | — |
| Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E | lb. | .15 | — |
| dms, l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .16½ | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .12½ | — |
| Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde). | | | |
| Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .37½ | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .38¼ | — |
| n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .35¼ | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .36 | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .33¼ | — |
| Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies | lb. | .42½ | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .43½ | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .40 | — |
| Butyl laurate, dms., works | lb. | .37½ | — |
| Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works | lb. | .55 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .55½ | — |
| Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .32 | — |
| Butyl phenylacetate, dms. | lb. | 4.50 | 4.60 |
| Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate). | | | |
| Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi | lb. | .27¼ | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .28¼ | — |
| Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine). | | | |
| 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see mono-tert-m-cresol). | | | |
| Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol). | | | |
| p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .27½ | — |
| bgs., l.c.l., works | lb. | .28½ | — |
| Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .22 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .23½ | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .19½ | — |
| Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald | lb. | .34 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .34½ | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .32½ | — |
| Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate). | | | |

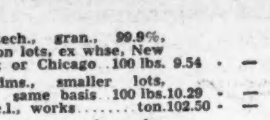
## C

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter). | | | |
| Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bb'l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies | lb. | 5.45 | — |
| Light shade, bbls., same basis | lb. | 4.55 | — |
| Medium shade, bbls., same basis | lb. | 5.20 | — |
| Medium light shade, bbls., same basis | lb. | 4.80 | — |
| Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis | lb. | 4.20 | — |
| Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies | lb. | 3.75 | — |
| Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms. | lb. | 6.75 | 7.00 |
| Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd | lb. | 1.45 | — |
| Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies | lb. | 1.61 | — |
| Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis | lb. | 1.91 | — |
| Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. | lb. | 1.68 | — |
| Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis | lb. | 1.83 | — |
| Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis | lb. | 1.76 | — |
| Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis | lb. | 1.99 | — |
| Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. | lb. | 2.72 | — |
| Maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis | lb. | 2.77 | — |
| Orange, bbls., same basis | lb. | 1.54 | — |
| Cadmium-selenide lithopone, red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis | lb. | 1.62 | — |
| Red, light shade, bbls., same basis, | lb. | 1.84 | — |
| Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis | lb. | 1.96 | — |
| Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis | lb. | 2.19 | — |
| Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. | lb. | 2.52 | — |
| Cadmium-selenide, lithopone, yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies | lb. | 1.15 | — |
| Caffeine, NF, citrated, cns., 100-lb. lots or more | lb. | 2.70 | — |
| USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., 100-lb. lots or more | lb. | 2.10 | — |
| cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more | lb. | 1.96 | — |
| Syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more | lb. | 2.10 | — |
| cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more | lb. | 1.96 | — |
| Cajuput oil, native, cns. | lb. | 1.75 | 2.55 |
| Redist., USP, cns | lb. | 1.90 | 2.10 |
| Calamine, USP, dms. | lb. | .34 | — |
| Calamus oil, bots. | lb. | 12.00 | 20.00 |
| Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works | gram. | .54 | — |
| 1-10 kilo lots | gram. | .55 | — |
| Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol). | | | |
| Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted | lb. | 3.10 | — |
| Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .09 | .09¼ |
| bgs., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .10 | .10½ |
| Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more | lb. | .97 | — |
| Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd | ton. | 149.00 | — |
| Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 10.50 | — |
| chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 32.00 | 34.00 |
| water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 30.00 | — |
| 10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 17.00 | 18.00 |
| Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 30.00 | 35.00 |
| bgs., l.c.l., works | ton. | 45.00 | 50.00 |
| medium, bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 38.00 | — |
| bgs., l.c.l., works | ton. | 48.00 | — |
| Calcium carborate, precip., surface treated, bgs., c.l., works. | ton. | 40.00 | 42.00 |
| bgs., l.c.l., works | ton. | 55.00 | 57.00 |
| ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. | ton. | 117.50 | 167.50 |
| bgs., l.c.l., works | ton. | 137.50 | 187.50 |
| Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald | ton. | 31.00 | — |
| Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald | ton. | 37.80 | — |
| Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald | ton. | 37.00 | — |
| Purif., gran., dms. | lb. | .27 | — |
| USP, gran., dms. | lb. | .32 | — |
| Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. | ton. | 12.50 | — |
| Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald | ton. | 29.50 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. | ton. | 36.00 | 73.00 |
| Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd | lb. | .37 | — |
| Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies | lb. | .20 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .24 | .55 |
| Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms | lb. | 1.99 | — |
| Calcium gluconate, AA, ton-lots | lb. | .72¼ | — |
| USP, ton-lots | lb. | .66¼ | — |
| Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. | lb. | 2.20 | 3.00 |
| Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies. | cs. | 22.95 | 25.10 |
| 100-lb. dms., same basis | dm. | 37.40 | 54.50 |
| Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,350-lb lots | lb. | 1.22 | — |
| Calcium iodide, jars | lb. | 4.52 | — |
| Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works | lb. | .36 | .43 |
| dms., smaller lots, works | lb. | .41 | .48 |
| Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works | lb. | 2.10 | 2.25 |

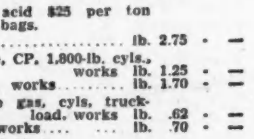

Take a new look at

# Bromine

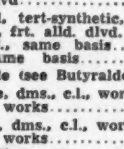
any quantity **
anywhere
anytime



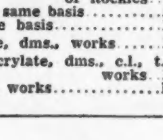
Tank Car
60,000 and 100,000 lbs net weight



Tank Truck
14,000 lbs. net weight



Monel Drum
225 lbs. net weight



Glass Bottle
6½ lbs. each
9 a case

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MC

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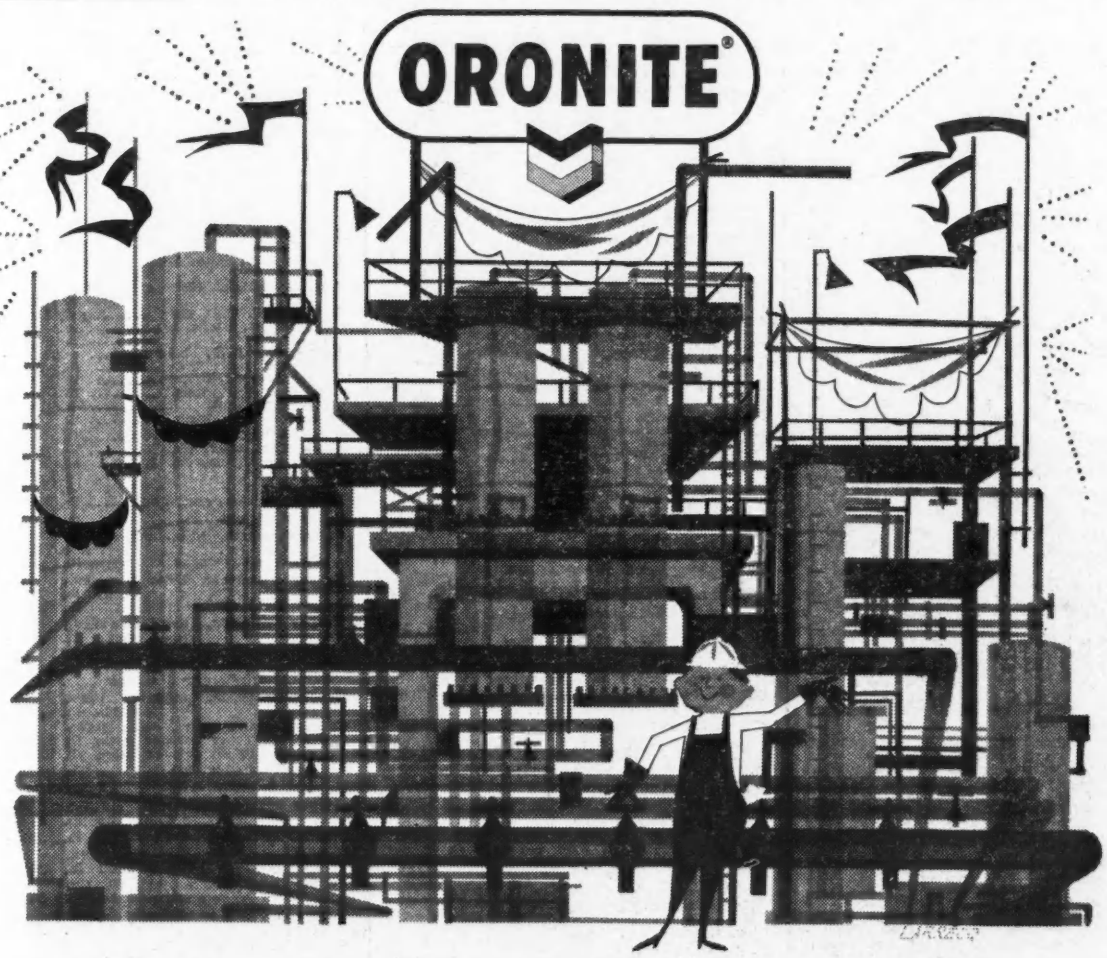
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald | lb. | .30 | - — |
| Calcium pantothenate, dms., frt. adjusted | kilo. | 35.00 | - — |
| Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate). | | | |
| Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms. | lb. | 1.24 | - 1.25 |
| Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. | lb. | 8.25 | - — |
| bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. | lb. | 9.00 | - — |
| Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald | ton. | 83.25 | - — |
| bgs., c.l., t.l. f.o.b. Texas City works | ton. | 77.70 | - — |
| bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald | ton. | 93.25 | - — |
| 21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald | ton. | 94.50 | - — |
| bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald | ton. | 104.50 | - — |
| Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices | | | |
| Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. | | 7.45 | - — |
| bgs., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. | | 7.95 | - — |
| Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. | | 9.25 | - — |
| bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald. 100 lbs. | | 10.00 | - — |
| Calcium phytate bgs., works | lb. | .50 | - — |
| Calcium resinate precip, dms ton lots, frt. alld., works | lb. | .36¼ | - — |
| Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .06 | - — |
| bgs., l.c.l., works | lb. | .06½ | - — |
| Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite) | | | |
| Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. | lb. | .39 | - — |
| ctns., l.c.l. | lb. | .40 | - .44 |
| Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum) | | | |
| Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb. dms. | lb. | 5.42 | - — |
| Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works | lb. | .15 | - — |
| dms. incl., l.c.l. same basis | lb. | .16½ | - — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .12½ | - — |
| Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene) | | | |
| Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs | lb. | 3.63 | - 3.70 |
| Camphor, nat. USP powd. cs., 100-lb. lots | lb. | .60 | - .65 |
| tablets, 1-oz. cs. | lb. | .85 | - .90 |
| USP, gran., powd. bbls., 2,000-lb lots | lb. | .59 | - — |
| Syn., USP gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots | lb. | .60 | - — |
| bbls., smaller lots | lb. | .61 | - — |
| tablets ctns., 1,000-lb. lots | lb. | .85 | - — |
| ctns. 500-lb. lots | lb. | .86 | - — |
| ctns. smaller lots | lb. | .87 | - — |
| tech., 1 bbl. or more | lb. | .48 | - — |
| Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. | lb. | .35 | - .55 |
| White, dms. | lb. | .26 | - .50 |
| Cananga oil, native, cns | lb. | 7.25 | 8.00 |
| Rectified, cns. | lb. | 9.55 | -11.25 |
| Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. | lb | .53 | - .54 |
| Refd., bgs. | lb. | .59 | - .61 |
| Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher | | | |
| Cantharides, Chinese, cs. | lb | 2.00 | - 2.05 |
| powd., bxs. | lb. | 2.25 | - 2.30 |
| Russian, bgs. | lb. | 2.75 | - — |
| powd., bxs. | lb. | 3.00 | 3 25 |
| Capric acid, dms. | lb. | .33½ | - .36 |
| tanks | lb. | .31 | - — |
| Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works | lb. | .19 | - — |
| dms., t.t.l., same basis | lb. | .19½ | - — |
| tanks, frt. equald | lb. | .16½ | - — |
| Sec. 92-99%, dms., c.l. | lb. | .22 | - — |
| dms., l.c.l | lb. | .23 | - — |
| tanks | lb. | .19½ | - — |
| Caprylic acid, dms. | lb. | .33½ | - .36 |
| tanks | lb. | .31 | - — |
| Capsicum (see Pepper red). | | | |
| Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin). | | | |
| Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms | lb. | 4.00 | - 4.75 |
| NF, from African pepper, dms | lb. | 4.50 | - 5.25 |
| Caraway oil, dms | lb. | 3.10 | 3.50 |
| Caraway seed, Danish, bgs | lb. | .12½ | - — |
| Dutch, bgs. | lb. | .12½ | - — |
| Polish, bgs. | lb. | .12¼ | - — |
| Carbazole, 97%, bots. ton lots works | lb. | 1.05 | - — |
| Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works | lb. | .07¼ | - — |
| bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .07¾ | - — |
| bgs., l.c.l., works | lb. | .14½ | - — |
| Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .06¾ | - — |
| ctns., l.c.l., whse. | lb. | .12½ | - — |
| high abrasion bulk, c.l., works. | lb. | .07¼ | - — |
| bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .07¾ | - — |
| bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse | lb. | .13½ | - — |
| high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. | lb. | .06¼ | - — |
| ctns., l.c.l., whse. | lb. | .12 | - — |
| semi-reinforcing, bgs. c.l., works. | lb. | .05¾ | - — |
| bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse | lb. | .11½ | - — |
| Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works | lb. | .72 | - — |
| ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse | lb. | .79 | - — |
| medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .13½ | - — |
| bgs. l.c.l., dlvd or whse. | lb. | .21 | - — |
| Carbon dioxide indust. wholesale, bulk, dlvd., Metropolitan area | ton. | 73.00 | -115.00 |
| 50-lb. cyls., dlvd. | lb. | .09 | - .11 |
| Solid, bulk, wholesale, works | ton. | 85.00 | - — |
| Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points | lb. | .071 | - — |
| 55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .086 | - .091 |
| 5-gal. dms. 30 dms. to c.l., same basis | lb. | .131 | - — |
| 5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis | lb. | .161 | - — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .0545 | - — |
| Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .12¾ | - — |
| dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .15¼ | - — |
| Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .11¾ | - — |
| dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld | lb. | .14¼ | - — |
| tanks, frt. alld. | lb. | .10¾ | - .11¼ |
| Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC). | | | |
| Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works | lb. | 4.00 | 4.25 |
| dms., smaller lots, works | lb. | 4.10 | 4.75 |
| Cardamom oil, NF, bots | lb. | 45.00 | 55.00 |
| Cardamom seed, bleached "A" | lb. | 2.95 | - — |
| Bleached "B" | lb. | 2.30 | - — |
| Decorticated Alleppey, cs. | lb. | 2.85 | - — |
| Guatemala, cs. | lb. | 2.85 | - — |
| Green, Alleppey, bgs | lb. | 2.05 | - — |
| Ceylon, bgs. | lb. | 2.05 | - — |
| Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd | lb. | 16.80 | — |
| bulk, smaller lots, dlvd | lb. | 16 90 | -17 30 |
| Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots | lb. | .70 | - .72 |
| North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots | lb. | .78 | - .79 |
| refd., pure, ton lots | lb. | .90 | - .92 |
| North country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots | lb. | .73 | - .74 |
| Carnauba wax, North country, No. 3, Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots | lb. | .81 | - .82 |
| Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots | lb. | .75 | - .76 |
| Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots | lb. | .81 | - .82 |
| Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots | lb | 1.10 | - 1.12 |
| Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots | lb. | 1.12 | - 1.14 |
| Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher. | | | |
| Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. | | .24½ | - - |
| in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units | | .12 | - — |
| USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units | | .174 | - — |
| b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram. cns | kilo. | 69.60 | - — |
| Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram., cns | kilo. | 87.00 | - — |
| Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns. gram | | .29 | - — |
| Carvol, bots. | lb. | 5.00 | - 5.40 |
| Cascara sagrada bark, bulk | lb. | .30 | - — |
| Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works | lb. | .56 | - — |
| edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works | lb. | .64 | - — |
| Imp., inedible, acid-precip. grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports | lb. | .17¾ | - — |
| New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis | lb. | .24 | - .24½ |
| Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. | lb. | .22 | - — |
| dms., ton lots, same basis | lb. | .23 | - — |
| dms., dm. lots, same basis | lb. | .25 | - — |
| Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis | lb. | 1.44 | - 1.75 |
| Cassia, Padang, "A," bls | lb. | .27 | - .28 |
| "B," bls. | lb. | .26 | - .26½ |
| "C," bls. | lb. | .25 | - .25¾ |
| Korintje "A," bls | lb. | .27 | - .28 |
| "B," bls. | lb. | .26 | - .26½ |
| "C," bls. | lb. | .25 | - .25¾ |
| Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP) | | | |
| Castor oil, dom., blown dms. c.l. | lb. | .2550 | - — |
| dms., l.c.l. | lb. | .2650 | - — |
| dehydrated, bodied, dms. c.l. | lb. | .2700 | - — |
| dms., l.c.l. | lb. | .2850 | - — |
| tanks | lb. | .2500 | - — |
| dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. | lb. | .2500 | - — |
| dms., l.c.l. | lb. | .2660 | - — |
| tanks | lb. | .2360 | - — |
| hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots | lb. | .2750 | - — |
| bgs., l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .2950 | - — |
| No. 1, dms., c.l | lb. | .2150 | - — |
| dms., l.c.l. | lb. | .2250 | - — |
| tanks | lb. | .1950 | - — |
| No. 3, tech., dms., c.l | lb. | .2125 | - — |
| dms., l.c.l. | lb. | .2225 | - — |
| tanks | lb. | .1925 | - — |
| Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. | lb. | .2650 | - — |
| dms., l.c.l. | lb. | .2750 | - — |
| Castor oil, No. 3, USP, dms., c.l | lb. | .2350 | - — |
| dms., l.c.l. | lb. | .2450 | - — |
| tanks | lb. | .2150 | - — |
| Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks | lb. | .15 | - — |
| Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works | lb | 15 | 15¼ |
| 75%, dms., works | lb | .19 | 20 |
| Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. | lb | 44¼ | 46¼ |
| Split, dms. | lb. | 37¼ | 38¼ |
| Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 35.00 | — |
| Castoreum, nat., cns. | lb | 5.25 | — |
| Syn., cns. | lb | 9.00 | — |
| Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works | lb. | 2.17½ | — |
| Resub., dms., works | lb | 4.29½ | — |
| Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. | lb | .75 | — |
| Caustic potash (see Potash caustic). | | | |
| Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic) | | | |
| Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns. dms. | lb | 2.85 | 3.75 |
| Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. | lb | .51 | .65 |
| Celery seed, French, bgs. | lb. | .29½ | — |
| Indian, bgs. | lb. | .20 | - .21 |
| Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. E | lb. | .35 | .43 |
| Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E | lb. | .545 | .555 |
| 27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E | lb. | .595 | .605 |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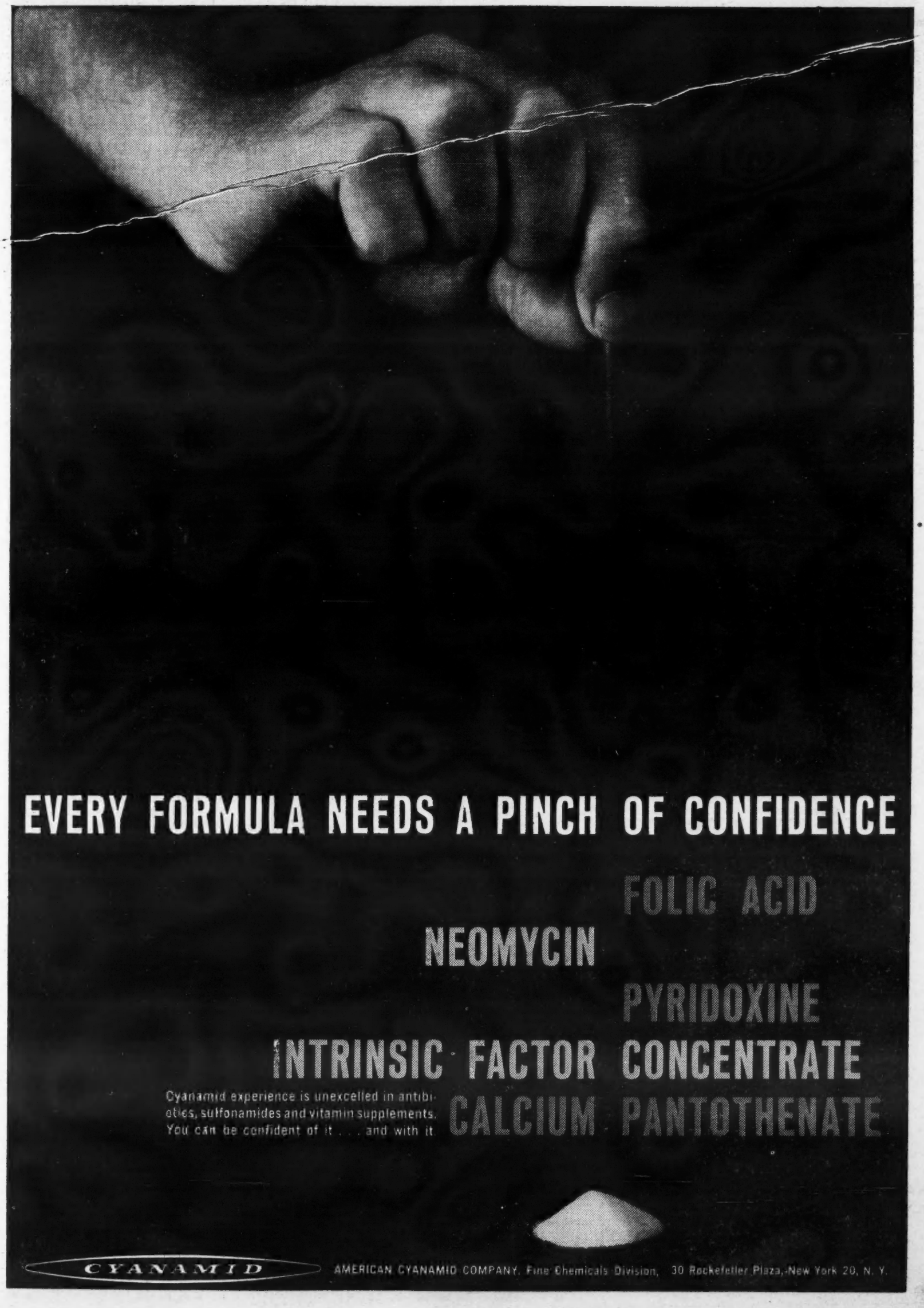
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., lots | lb. | 1.11 | 1.12 |
| 38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E | lb. | .543 | .555 |
| 50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., E | lb. | .585 | .595 |
| Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose). | | | |
| Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt. alld | lb. | .57 | — |
| bgs, smaller lots, same basis | lb. | .59 | — |
| Cerium chloride, 43%, dms., dlvd | lb | .25 | — |
| Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO fib dms., 100-lb lots or more | lb. | 1.40 | — |
| 77% CeO, fib dms, 100-lb lots or more | lb. | 1.74 | — |
| Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate). | | | |
| Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd | lb. | 1.85 | 1.90 |
| bgs., smaller lots, dlvd | lb | 1.95 | — |
| Cetyl alcohol, NF, special, fib, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .48½ | — |
| fib, cns., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .50½ | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .46 | — |
| NF, fib, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .41½ | — |
| fib, cns., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .43½ | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .39 | — |
| Chalk (see Calcium carbonate). | | | |
| Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls | lb. | 2.25 | — |
| Roman, cs. | lb | 2.25 | — |
| Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots | lb. | 350.00 | — |
| Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms, c.l., works | lb | .25 | .32 |
| fib dms., 5-ton lots, works | lb. | .26½ | .32½ |
| fib. dms., smaller lots, works | lb. | .27 | .50 |
| Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated). | | | |
| Charcoal, bone (see Bone black). | | | |
| Charcoal, hardwood lump bulk, c.l., f.o.b plant | ton. | 55.00 | — |
| briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, | ton. | 78.00 | 80.00 |
| 5-lb paper bgs. c.l., same basis | ton. | 106.00 | — |
| 25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant | ton. | 87.00 | — |
| 40-lb paper bgs c.l., same basis | ton. | 84.00 | — |
| Chenopodium oil, NF, cns | lb | 4.35 | 5.25 |
| Chicago acid paste, bbls frt. alld. | lb. | 3.21 | — |
| Chinawood oil (see Tung oil). | | | |
| Chloral, tech, 94% min. dms., c.l., works | lb. | .23 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb | .24 | — |
| tanks multiple units, 5 cars, works | lb | .21 | — |
| Chloral hydrate USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots | lb | 1.00 | — |
| jars, 500-lb lots | lb | 1.03 | — |
| jars, 100-lb lots or less | lb | 1.05 | — |
| Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld | lb | .65 | — |
| dms l.c.l 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld | lb | .66 | — |
| Chlordan, clarified, dms, c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .69 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt alld | lb | .70 | — |
| Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt alld | lb. | 16¼ | — |
| dms l.c.l 10 dms or more, same basis | lb. | .17¼ | — |
| Chlorinated paraffin, 70%, dms., c.l., same basis | lb. | .18½ | — |
| dms l.c.l 10 dms or more, same basis | lb | 19½ | — |
| Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works | lb. | .60 | — |
| ctns., l.c.l., works | lb. | .61 | — |
| Chlorinated rubber, 125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works | lb. | .70 | — |
| ctns., l.c.l., works | lb | 71 | — |
| Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald | lb. | .11 | — |
| cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area | lb | .12½ | .13¾ |
| tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs | | 3.15 | — |
| tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs | | 4.05 | — |
| tanks, multiple units 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs | | 4.25 | — |
| tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs | | 5.25 | 5.75 |
| tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs | | 6.25 | 7.25 |
| Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99% dms c.l | lb. | 23½ | 25½ |
| dms., l.c.l. | lb. | 24½ | — |
| tech. flake, 96-97% dms., c.l., frt equald | lb. | .19 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., frt. equald | lb. | .20 | — |
| 2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld | lb. | 1.03 | — |
| 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. | lb. | 1.45 | — |
| 6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld | lb. | .66 | — |
| m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l. frt alld. | lb. | .75 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .77 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .73 | — |
| o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .52 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .54 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .50 | — |
| p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l. frt alld. | lb. | .77 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .79 | — |
| o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area | lb | 1.05 | — |
| dms., t.l.l., same basis | lb | 1.20 | — |
| p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.c.l., works, dlvd to N. Y. Metropolitan area | lb. | 1.95 | — |
| o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., t.l., works | lb | 1.10 | — |
| fib. dms., smaller lots, works | lb | 1.25 | — |
| p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works | lb | 2.25 | — |
| fib dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis | lb | 2.30 | — |
| Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .18 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .19 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .17 | — |
| USP, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .27 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .30 | — |
| tanks, minimum 4,000 gals., dlvd. | lb. | .25 | — |
| 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E, 100% basis | lb. | .81 | — |
| Powd. dlvd. E, 100% basis | lb. | .86½ | — |
| 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E | lb. | .80½ | — |
| 4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld | lb. | .75 | — |
| 4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld | lb. | .99 | — |
| 6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld | lb. | .17 | — |
| o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald | lb. | .37 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .38 | — |
| p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald | lb. | .37 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .38 | — |
| Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 120 lbs., frt. alld | lb. | 1.07 | — |
| cyls., 100 lbs. same basis | lb | 1.08 | — |
| cyls., 50 lbs., same basis | lb | 1.14 | — |
| Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald | lb. | .0465 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., frt. equald | lb. | .0515 | — |
| tanks, frt. equald | lb. | .0415 | — |
| Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher | | | |
| o-Chlorotoluene, tech., liq., dms., works | lb. | 1.75 | — |
| Choline bitartrate, fib dms, frt. adjusted | kilo. | 2.75 | 3.00 |
| Choline chloride fib. dms., frt. adjusted | kilo. | 2.75 | 3.00 |
| Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted | kilo. | 2.75 | 3.00 |
| Chrome green, CP, dark, tgnt medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd E of Rockies | lb. | .40 | .42 |
| blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis | lb. | .40 | .42 |
| blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis | lb. | .41 | .43 |
| blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis | lb. | .44 | .46 |
| Reduced color 25% | lb. | .19 | .20 |
| Chrome green prices 1c higher W of Rockies | | | |
| Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies | lb. | .31½ | — |
| Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W of Rockies | | | |
| Chrome yellow, CP bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies | lb. | .31½ | — |
| Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies | | | |
| Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald | lb. | .29½ | — |
| dms. l.c.l. dlvd. N. Y Metropolitan area | lb. | .30 | .31 |
| Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide) | | | |
| Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, NF, yellow broken bgs. | lb. | .35 | .40 |
| dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works | lb. | .10 | — |
| Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms., c.l. frt alld | lb | 1.20 | — |
| Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld | lb. | 44½ | — |
| bgs., l.c.l., same basis | lb | 45¼ | — |
| Chromium trioxide, NF bots | lb. | 1.15 | — |
| Cinchona bark, NF red, broken, bgs | lb. | .35 | .40 |
| Chromium fluoride bbls., works | lb. | 51 | 52 |
| Cinnamic acid refd. bots. | lb | 2.50 | 3.50 |
| Cinnamic alcohol, bots | lb | 1.90 | 2.20 |
| Cinnamic aldehyde dms. | lb | 95 | 1.25 |
| Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, bgs. | lb. | .74 | .75 |
| Ceylon, "6000," bgs | lb. | .86 | — |
| Cinnamon bark oil bots | lb. | 36.00 | 70.00 |
| Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms | lb | 1.35 | 2.00 |
| USP (Cassia), cns., dms | lb | 8.50 | 13.50 |
| Citral, CP, bots | lb. | 2.85 | 3.25 |
| Extra, bots. | lb. | 3.45 | 5.05 |
| Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l | lb. | .29½ | .30 |
| bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt | lb. | .30 | .30½ |
| bgs., dms., smaller lots | lb. | .30½ | .31 |
| Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l | lb. | .27½ | .28 |
| bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt | lb. | .28 | .28½ |
| bgs., dms., smaller lots | lb. | .29 | .29½ |
| Powdered citric acid ½c. higher | | | |
| Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. | lb. | .54 | .95 |
| Java-type, dms. | lb. | .52 | .95 |
| Citronellol, bots., dms | lb. | 2.30 | 3.30 |
| Civet, artif. bots. | lb. | 13.75 | 15.00 |
| Nat. bots | oz. | 8.50 | 15.00 |
| Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn | ton. | 17.50 | 21.50 |
| crushed shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn | ton | 8.00 | 11.00 |
| Imp. airfloated bgs., c.l., Atl. port | net-ton. | 42.00 | 45.75 |
| lump, bulk, Atl. port | net-ton. | 29.50 | 35.75 |
| Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., air floated, 99% 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs. c.l., works | ton. | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| Georgia, bgs. l.c.l. works | ton. | 15.50 | — |
| Clay, China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works | ton. | 13.50 | 14.50 |
| bgs. l.c.l. ex-whse | ton. | 35.00 | 36.00 |
| Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me | long-ton. | 20.00 | 35.00 |
| powd. bgs., c.l., ex dock | net-ton. | 50.00 | — |
| bgs. l.c.l., ex whse | net-ton. | 60.00 | 70.00 |
| Cleaner's naphtha, petroleum, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York | gal. | .18 | — |
| tanks, group 3 | gal. | .15 | .15½ |
| tanks, Houston, Tex. | gal. | .19 | — |
| tankwagon, Newark | gal. | .19 | — |
| New York | gal. | .19 | — |
| Philadelphia | gal. | .19½ | — |
| Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld | lb. | 1.05 | — |
| Cleve's acid, 1,6, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld | lb. | .77 | — |
| 1,7, tech., dms., frt. alld. | lb. | 2.50 | — |
| Cloves, Madagascar, bgs | lb. | .35 | .36 |
| Zanzibar, bgs. | lb. | .45 | — |
| Clove bud oil, USP dms. | lb. | 2.60 | 3.35 |
| Clove leaf oil, crude, dms | lb. | 1.00 | 1.35 |
| CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs, or fib dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis | lb. | .41½ | — |
| 96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., 100% basis | lb. | .43½ | — |
| 65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis | lb. | .41½ | — |
| bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis | lb. | .43½ | — |
| CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum). | | | |
| CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld | lb. | .57 | — |
| bgs. smaller lots same basis, | lb. | .59 | — |
| CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis. | | | |
| Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works | gal. | .17 | — |
| Coaltar, refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse | gal. | .35 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., ex whse. | gal. | .39 | — |
| tanks, works | gal. | .20½ | — |
| Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works | ton. | 44.00 | — |
| Carbon and indust., bulk, works. | ton. | 44.00 | — |
| Core, bulk, works | ton. | 40.50 | — |
| Fiber, bulk, works | ton. | 48.00 | — |
| Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1, tanks, works | ton. | 41.00 | — |
| Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms. dlvd | lb. | 1.04 | — |
| Cobalt blue, genuine 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies | lb. | 4.90 | — |
| Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies. | | | |
| Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue). | | | |
| Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd | lb. | 1.45 | — |
| Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd | lb. | .99 | — |
| Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd | lb. | 2.05 | — |
| Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms | lb. | .71½ | — |
| Liq., 6% Co., dms | lb. | .57½ | — |
| Cobalt metal, 97-99% dms. f.o.b. carrier | lb. | 1.75 | — |
| Cobalt naphthenate, liq. 6% Co., dms. dlvd | lb. | .48¾ | — |
| Cobalt nitrate 20.1% Co bbls, dlvd. | lb. | .80 | — |
| Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., dlvd. E. of Rockies | lb. | 1.33 | — |
| 70-71% Co., kgs. same basis | lb. | 1.29 | — |
| Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd | lb. | 1.35 | — |
| Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co. dms. | lb. | .29½ | — |
| Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd | lb. | .64 | — |
| Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd | lb. | 1.09 | — |
| Cobalt tallate, 6% Co. dms., dlvd. | lb. | 44 | — |
| Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots | oz. | 17.80 | — |
| Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots | oz. | 13.75 | — |
| Cocillana bark, bls. | lb. | .22 | — |
| Cocoa butter, bgs. | lb. | .75 | .80 |
| Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York | lb. | .20¾ | — |
| tanks, Pac. coast | lb. | .19¾ | — |
| Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l. | lb. | .26 | — |
| Coconut oil acids, dist., dms | lb. | .28½ | .31 |
| tanks | lb. | .26 | — |
| double dist. (stripped), dms | lb. | .28½ | .29½ |
| tanks | lb. | .26 | .27 |
| Cod oil, dms., spot | lb. | .09 | .09¼ |
| Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots | oz. | 13.25 | — |
| Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots | oz. | 11.75 | — |
| Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots | oz. | 10.25 | — |
| Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots | oz. | 10.75 | — |
| Codliver oil, USP, dms. | gal. | 1.40 | 1.70 |
| Cohosh root, black, bls. | lb. | .20 | .22 |
| Blue, bls. | lb. | .20 | .22 |
| Colchicine, USP, bots | oz. | 27.00 | — |
| Colchicum root, bls. | lb. | .35 | — |
| Colchicum seed, bgs. | lb. | .55 | — |
| Collodion, USP, dms. | lb. | .32½ | — |
| Flexible, dms. | lb. | .34 | — |
| Colocynth pulp, bls. | lb. | .72 | — |
| Colombo root, bls. | lb. | .15 | .16 |
| Condurango bark, bls. | lb. | .26 | — |
| Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. | lb. | .25 | .26 |
| No. 2 bgs. | lb. | .22 | .24 |
| No 3, bgs. | lb. | .15¾ | .17 |
| Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. | lb. | .50 | .95 |
| Copaiba oil, cns. | lb. | 1.75 | 2.50 |
| Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. | lb. | .53 | — |
| bbls., l.c.l., works | lb. | .54 | — |
| Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .34 | — |
| bgs., l.c.l., works | lb. | .35½ | — |
| Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works | lb. | .44 | .44½ |
| Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, | lb. | .30 | .30½ |
| Cryst., dried, dms., works | lb. | .38¼ | .38¾ |
| Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works | lb. | .39¼ | .42¼ |
| Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more | lb. | .609 | — |
| dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more | lb. | .619 | — |
| dms., smaller lots | lb. | .639 | .659 |
| Copper gluconate, dms. | lb. | 3.20 | — |
| Copper hydrate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss | lb. | .50¾ | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .51¼ | — |
| Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis | lb. | .30 | — |
| Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld | lb. | .26½ | — |
| Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works | lb. | .30¾ | .32¾ |
| Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works | lb. | .45 | — |
| Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works | lb. | .47¾ | — |
| Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots | lb. | .48½ | — |
| 90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. | lb. | .46½ | — |
| Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots | lb. | 4.25 | — |
| 10% active quinolinolate, dms | lb. | 1.14 | 1.15 |
| Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld | lb. | .36½ | — |
| Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works | lb. | .1680 | — |
| Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. | | 11.90 | — |
| bgs., l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 12.40 | 14.90 |
| Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 22.50 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 23.25 | — |
| Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 27.40 | — |
| bgs., l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 28.40 | 31.40 |
| Copper undecylenate, dms. | lb | 2.75 | — |
| Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. | ton. | 270.00 | — |
| Pac. ports, c.i.f. | ton. | 265.00 | — |
| Coriander oil, USP, bots. | lb. | 9.25 | 11.50 |
| Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs | lb. | .08¼ | — |
| Rumanian, bgs. | lb. | .07 | — |
| Yugoslavian, bgs. | lb. | .08½ | — |
| Corn oil, crude, tanks, works | lb. | .11⅜ | — |
| Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York | lb. | .05¾ | — |
| Refd., salad, dms. | lb. | .1711 | .1735 |
| tanks | lb. | .1511 | — |
| Corn oil acids, dist., dms | lb. | .16¾ | .19¼ |
| tanks | lb. | .14¼ | — |
| Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min | 100 lbs. | 7.30 | — |
| paper bgs., l.c.l | 100 lbs. | 7.45 | — |
| Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l | 100 lbs. | 7.31 | — |
| non-ret. dms., l.c.l. | 100 lbs. | 7.46 | — |
| Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride). | | | |
| Cortisone acetate, USP, kilo or more | gram. | 1.90 | 2.00 |
| Costus oil, bots. | oz. | 6.00 | — |
| Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis | ton. | 63.00 | — |
| Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, f.o.b. mill | lb. | .11 | .11⅛ |
| tanks, Valley | lb. | .10¾ | .11 |
| tanks, Texas, Lubbock | lb. | .10¾ | — |
| tanks, Texas, Waco | lb. | .10¾ | — |
| Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York | lb. | .04 | — |
| Refd., salad, dms. | lb. | .16¾ | .16¼ |
| tanks | lb. | .14¾ | — |
| Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms | lb. | .16¾ | .19¼ |
| tanks | lb. | .14¼ | — |
| Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. | lb | 3.60 | 3.70 |
| Cramp bark, NF, bls. | lb. | .85 | .90 |
| Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate). | | | |
| Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. | lb. | 3.05 | 3.26 |
| Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted | gal. | .22 | — |
| crude, soln 80%, tanks, works. | gal. | .21 | — |
| refd., dms., c.l., works | gal. | .50 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | gal. | .62 | — |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | .38 | — |
| West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar. | | | |
| Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar). | | | |
| Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area | lb. | 1.72 | 1.77 |
| Hardwood, NF, cbys., dms., same basis | lb. | 1.42 | 1.47 |
| Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works | lb. | .0561 | — |
| dms incl., l.c.l., works | lb. | .0634 | — |
| dms incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York | lb. | .0745 | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .0460 | — |
| Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .16½ | — |
| non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .17½ | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .145 | — |
| USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis | lb. | .18 | — |
| non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .19 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .16 | — |
| m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .60 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .61 | — |
| m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald | lb. | .18 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .19 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .16 | — |
| 2,97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. | lb. | .22 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .23 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .20 | — |
| o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald | lb. | .17 | — |
| ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .18 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .15 | — |
| 30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald | lb. | .16½ | — |
| ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .17½ | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .14½ | — |
| 29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald | lb. | .16 | — |
| ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .17 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .14 | — |
| 25°-28.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald, | lb. | .15 | — |
| ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .16 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .13 | — |
| p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .52 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .53 | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .49 | — |
| 2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works | lb. | .70 | — |
| dms., smaller lots, works | lb. | .72 | — |
| p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns. | lb. | 1.80 | 2.05 |
| Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald | gal. | 1.35 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | gal. | 1.40 | — |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | 1.15 | — |
| Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis | gal. | 1.20 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | gal. | 1.25 | — |
| tanks, frt. equald. | gal. | 1.00 | — |
| Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald. to competitive points, 50 dms. or more | gal. | 1.03½ | — |
| less than 50 dms., same basis. | gal. | 1.05 | 1.15 |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | 1.00 | — |
| Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .25 | — |
| Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., works | lb. | .51 | — |
| Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. | | 13.00 | — |
| bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. | | 14.25 | — |
| Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works | lb. | .25 | — |
| Cubeb berries, NF, bgs | lb. | .90 | — |
| Powd., cs. | lb. | .95 | — |
| Cubeb oil, cns. | lb. | 12.00 | 16.00 |
| Cumene, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .12 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .14 | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .11 | — |
| Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs | lb. | .35 | — |
| Moroccan, bgs. | lb. | No prices. | |
| Turkish, bgs. | lb. | No prices. | |
| Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. | lb. | 15.50 | 17.00 |
| Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract | ton. | 57.00 | — |
| pulv., 21% N, bgs., works | unit-ton | 2.85 | — |
| Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works | ton. | 75.00 | — |
| bgs., l.c.l., works | ton. | 96.00 | — |
| Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works | ton. | 120.00 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | ton. | 140.00 | — |
| Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies | gal. | 1.02 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | gal. | 1.10 | — |
| Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies | gal. | .77 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | gal. | .85 | — |
| tanks, works | gal. | .55 | — |
| Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E | lb. | .28½ | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. | lb. | .29½ | — |
| tanks, works, same basis | lb. | .26 | — |
| Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works | lb. | .34½ | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .37 | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .31 | — |
| Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .49 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .50 | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .47 | — |
| Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. | cyl. | 48.00 | — |
| 6-oz cyls., works | cyl. | 12.00 | — |
| Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots | gal. | .42 | — |
| cyls., 100-gal lots | gal. | .41 | — |
| cyls., 200-gal. lots | gal. | .40 | — |
| Cypress oil, bots. | lb. | 5.30 | — |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## 2,4 D Diethanolamine Lauryl Sulfate

## D

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2,4-D tech. bgs. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld | lb | .40 | — |
| bgs., dms., t.c.l. same basis | lb | .48 | .49 |
| 2,4-D butyl ester, dms. c.l. works | lb | .43 | — |
| dms. t.c.l. same basis | lb | .48 | .52 |
| tanks, same basis | lb | .42 | — |
| 2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works | lb | .43 | — |
| dms. t.c.l. works | lb | .48 | .52 |
| tanks works | lb | .42 | — |
| Dammar gum, Batavia A E, es | lb | No stocks | |
| East India, Batu bold, bgs | lb | 15¾ | 15 |
| nubs and chips bgs | lb | 68½ | 69½ |
| black bold bgs | lb | 14½ | 16½ |
| nubs and chips bgs | lb | 12¼ | 13½ |
| unscraped bgs | lb | 13 | .14¼ |
| pale, chips bgs | lb | 14½ | 16 |
| nubs and chips, bgs | lb | .09 | .10 |
| Siam, cs. | lb | .30 | .33 |
| Singapore No. 1, bgs | lb | .36 | .41 |
| No. 2, bgs | lb | .29 | .32 |
| No. 3, bgs | lb | No stocks. | |
| dust, bgs. | lb | .17 | .19 |
| Dandelion root, bls | lb | 28 | — |
| DDD, tech. flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l. works | lb | .45 | .47 |
| fib dms. t.c.l. works | lb | .46 | .48 |
| DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb | .23 | — |
| bgs. smaller lots same basis | lb | .25 | — |
| fib. dms., c.l., same basis | lb | .24 | — |
| fib dms. smaller lots, same basis | lb | .26 | — |
| Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher. | | | |
| 1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. | lb | 24½ | — |
| dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. | lb | 43½ | — |
| tanks, dlvd. E. | lb | .39 | — |
| Decyl alcohol mixed isomers, dms., c.l. dlvd | lb | 23½ | — |
| dms., t.c.l., dlvd | lb | .25 | — |
| tanks, dlvd | lb | .21 | — |
| Perfume grade, bots | lb | 1.75 | 2.00 |
| Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol) | | | |
| Deertongue leaves bls | lb | .45 | — |
| Defluorinated phosphate feed grade 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l. works | ton | 51.00 | — |
| 17% P paper bgs. c.l. works | ton | 60.00 | — |
| paper bgs., t.l., works | ton | 60 75 | — |
| 18% P paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works | ton | 69.12 | — |
| 19% P paper bgs. works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l | ton | 71.50 | — |
| Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg c.l. prices | | | |
| Degras, common, bbls | lb | .10 | .12 |
| Neutral, bbls. | lb | .21 | .23 |
| Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies | gal. | 69½ | — |
| dms., t.c.l., same basis | gal. | 74½ | .80½ |
| tanks, dlvd., same basis | gal. | .53½ | — |
| Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division | | | |
| Denatured alcohol ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies | gal. | .72 | — |
| dms., t.c.l., same basis | gal. | .77 | .83 |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | .56 | — |
| Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division. | | | |
| Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd E of Rockies | gal. | .70½ | — |
| dms., t.c.l., same basis | gal. | .75½ | .81½ |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | .54½ | — |
| SD2B dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies | gal. | .68 | — |
| dms., t.c.l., same basis | gal. | .74 | .80 |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | .53 | — |
| SD3A dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies | gal. | .68 | — |
| dms., t.c.l., same basis | gal. | .73 | .79 |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | .52 | — |
| SD23A, dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies | gal. | .70½ | — |
| dms., t.c.l., same basis | gal. | .75½ | .81½ |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | .54½ | — |
| SD23H, dms., c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies | gal. | .71 | — |
| dms., t.c.l., same basis | gal. | .76 | .82 |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | .55 | — |
| SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies | gal. | .69½ | — |
| dms., t.c.l., same basis | gal. | .74½ | .80½ |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | .53½ | — |
| Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies | gal. | .68 | — |
| dms., t.c.l., same basis | gal. | .73 | .78 |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | .52 | — |
| SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies | gal. | .71 | — |
| dms., t.c.l., same basis | gal. | .76 | .83 |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | .55 | — |
| SD-40 dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies | gal. | .70½ | — |
| dms., t.c.l., same basis | gal. | .75½ | .81½ |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | .54½ | — |
| For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher. | | | |
| West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained. | | | |
| d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms | lb. | 15.00 | -17.00 |
| dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms | lb. | 6.50 | — |
| Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. | | 9.38 | — |
| paper bgs., t.c.l. | 100 lbs. | 9.53 | — |
| Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs. c.l. | 100 lbs. | 9.22 | — |
| paper bgs., t.c.l. | 100 lbs. | 9.37 | — |
| Dextrin, corn, indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., canary light, paper bgs., c.l. | 100 lbs. | 9.12 | — |
| paper bgs., t.c.l. | 100 lbs. | 9.27 | — |
| white, paper bgs., c.l. | 100 lbs. | 8.96 | — |
| paper bgs., t.c.l. | 100 lbs. | 9.11 | — |
| Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher | | | |
| Dextrose, anhyd., comml., bgs., c.l., ex whse. | 100 lbs. | 7.60 | — |
| bgs., t.c.l., ex whse. | 100 lbs. | 7.70 | — |
| Hydrated, comml., bgs., c.l., ex whse. | 100 lbs. | 7.60 | — |
| bgs., t.c.l., ex whse | 100 lbs. | 7.70 | — |
| Anhyd., special, al. foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms | 100 lbs. | 14.70 | — |
| 100-lb dms. | 100 lbs. | 15.20 | — |
| USP, dms. | lb. | .19¾ | — |
| Diacetyl, flavor grade bots | lb. | 4.30 | 4.55 |
| Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .32 | — |
| dms., t.c.l., works | lb. | .33 | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .29½ | — |
| Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .32 | — |
| dms., t.c.l., works | lb. | .33 | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .29½ | — |
| Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .15½ | — |
| dms., t.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .17 | — |
| tanks, dlvd | lb. | .13 | — |
| Diacetone alcohol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .15 | — |
| dms., t.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .16½ | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .12½ | — |
| Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .98½ | — |
| dms., t.c.l., dlvd | lb. | 1.00 | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .96 | — |
| o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. | lb. | 2.00 | — |
| Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .93 | — |
| dms., t.c.l., same basis | lb. | .94 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .91 | — |
| p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. | lb. | .55 | — |
| 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.t.l., dlvd | lb. | 1.10 | — |
| 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, to pre-mix distributors, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd | lb. | .87½ | — |
| dms., t.c.l., same basis | lb. | .91 | — |
| 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd | lb. | .81 | — |
| dms., t.c.l., same basis | lb. | .85 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .79 | — |
| Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld | lb. | .33 | — |
| dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld | lb. | .34 | — |
| tanks, frt. alld | lb. | .30½ | — |
| Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld | lb. | .33 | — |
| dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dms. frt. alld | lb. | .34 | — |
| tanks, frt. alld | lb. | .30½ | — |
| Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l. dvd. E. | lb. | .28½ | — |
| dms., t.c.l., same basis | lb. | .30 | — |
| tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis | lb. | .26½ | — |
| tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis | lb. | .26 | — |
| Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .67½ | — |
| dms., t.c.l., works | lb. | .63½ | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .65½ | — |
| Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld | lb. | .65½ | — |
| Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .55½ | — |
| dms., t.c.l., same basis | lb. | .57 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .53 | — |
| Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .28 | — |
| dms., t.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .29½ | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .24½ | — |
| Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .63 | — |
| dms., t.c.l., works | lb. | .63½ | .64 |
| tanks, works | lb. | .61 | — |
| Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D). | | | |
| 2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms. works | lb. | .83 | — |
| 3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld | lb. | .73 | — |
| o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E | lb. | .12¾ | — |
| dms., t.c.l. same basis | lb. | .13¾ | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .11 | — |
| p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E | lb. | .12 | — |
| dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis. | lb. | .14½ | — |
| 1,4,-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l. or t.l., works | lb. | .33½ | — |
| dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works | lb. | .34 | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .32 | — |
| Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT). | | | |
| 2,2-Dichloroethyl ether dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .15½ | — |
| dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis | lb. | .17 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .13 | — |
| Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works | lb. | .05 | — |
| dms., t.c.l., works | lb. | .06 | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .03 | — |
| Dicyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .54 | — |
| dms., t.c.l. works | lb. | .55 | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .52 | — |
| Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. | lb. | .43½ | — |
| fib. dms., t.c.l., same basis | lb. | .48 | — |
| Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .28½ | — |
| dms., t.c.l., same basis | lb. | .30 | — |
| tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis | lb. | .26½ | — |
| tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., | lb. | .26 | — |
| Dieldrin, dms., dlvd | lb. | 1.85 | — |
| dms., t.c.l., dlvd | lb. | 1.90 | — |
| Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. | lb. | .27 | — |
| dms., t.c.l., same basis | lb. | .28 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .24½ | — |
| Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l. frt. alld | lb. | .26 | — |
| dms., t.c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .27 | — |
| tanks, frt. alld | lb. | .25 | — |


## Eastman Plasticizers

**Dimethyl phthalate**

**Diethyl phthalate**

**Di-(methoxyethyl) phthalate**

**Di-isobutyl phthalate**

**Dibutyl phthalate**

**Di-isooctyl phthalate (DIOP)**

**Dioctyl phthalate (DOP)**

**Dioctyl adipate (DOA)**

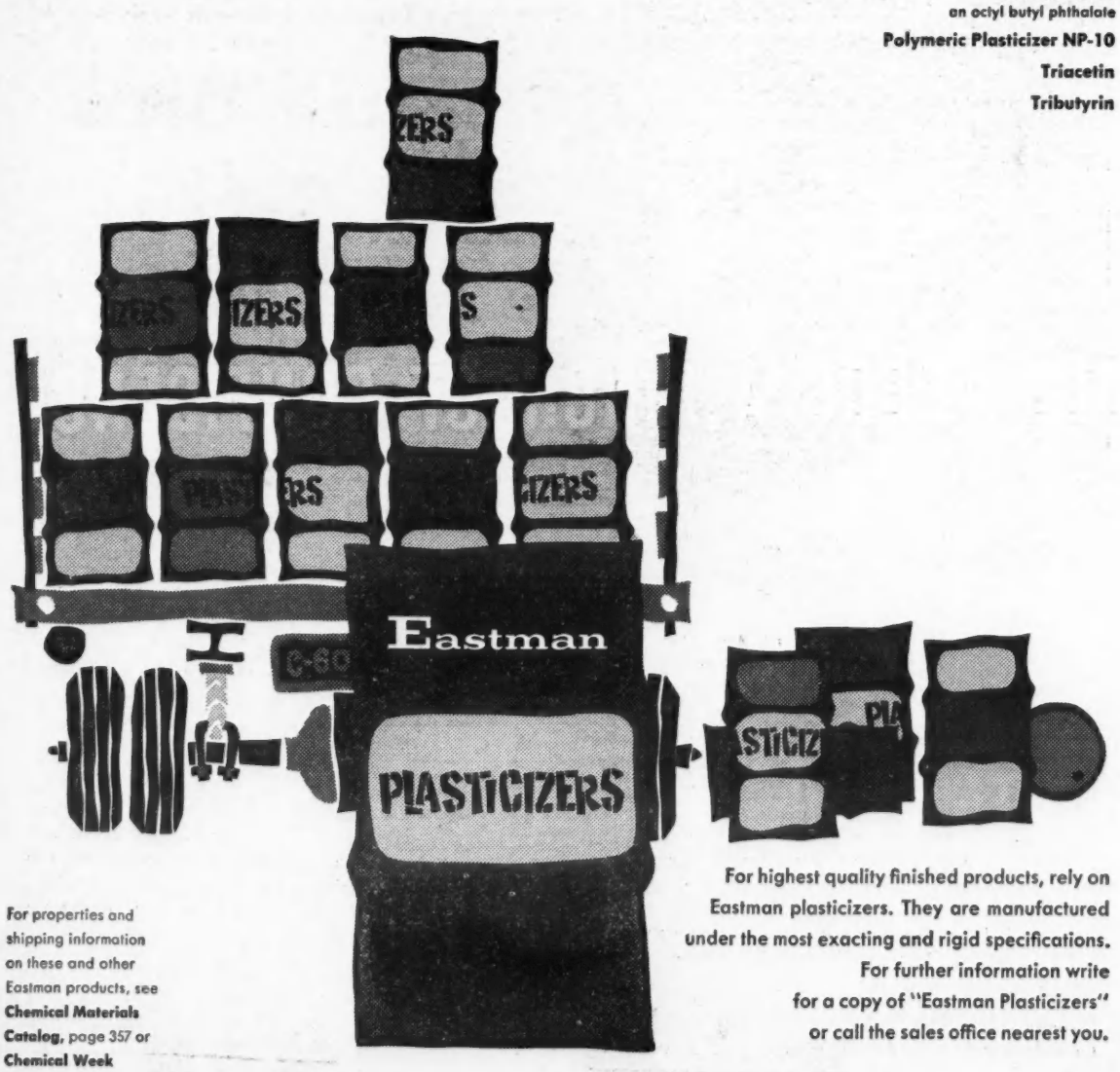
**Dioctyl azelate (DOZ)**

**Plasticizer 84**
an octyl butyl phthalate

**Polymeric Plasticizer NP-10**

**Triacetin**

**Tributyrin**

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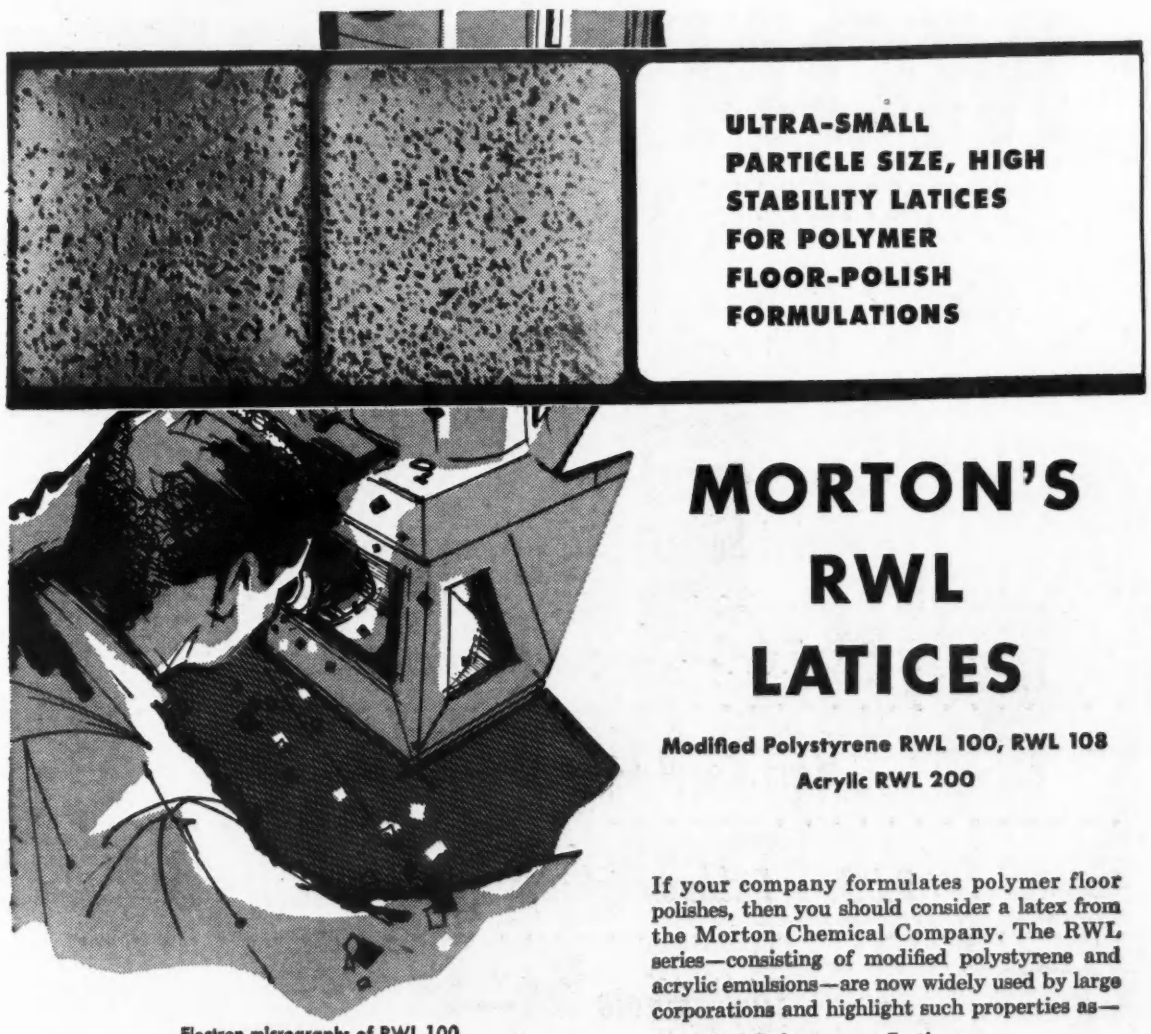
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital). | | | |
| Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .16½- | — |
| dms., t.l., same basis | lb. | .18½- | — |
| Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works | lb. | .47½- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .48½- | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .45 - | — |
| Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .69½- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .71 - | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .67 - | — |
| Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works | lb. | .42½- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .43½- | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .40 - | — |
| Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .27½- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .29 - | — |
| Diethyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis | lb. | .26½- | — |
| tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis | lb. | .26 - | — |
| Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .19½- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .20½- | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .17½- | — |
| Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works | lb. | 2.30 - | — |
| 5-44 dm lots, works | lb. | 2.35 - | — |
| 1-4 dm lots, works | lb. | 2.40 - | — |
| Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .52 - | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .53½- | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .49½- | — |
| N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .57 - | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .58 - | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .55 - | — |
| N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld | lb. | .83 - | — |
| Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate). | | | |
| Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate). | | | |
| Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .17¾- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .18¾- | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .15¼- | — |
| Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .51½- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .52¼- | — |
| Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works | lb. | .30¾- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .31¾- | — |
| tanks, dlvd. E | lb. | .28¼- | — |
| Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .30¾- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .31½- | — |
| tanks, dlvd. E | lb. | .28¾- | — |
| Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .22½- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .23½- | — |
| tanks, dlvd. E | lb. | .20 - | — |
| Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .27¼- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .28 - | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .25¼- | — |
| Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .21 - | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .22 - | — |
| tanks, dlvd. E | lb. | .18½- | — |
| Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .44 - | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .45½- | — |
| tanks, dlvd. E | lb. | .41½- | — |
| Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots | kilo. | 100.00 | -147.50 |
| bots., 1-kilo lot | kilo. | 110.00 | -152.50 |
| Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms | lb. | 1.20 - | — |
| Digitoxin, USP, bots | gram. | 4.75 - | — |
| Diglycol laurate, dms | lb. | .32¾- | .34 |
| Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots | lb. | .26 - | .28 |
| Diglycolic acid, bgs., c.l., t.l., works | lb. | .15½- | — |
| bgs., l.c.l., works | lb. | .16 - | — |
| Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .66 - | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .67 - | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .64 - | — |
| Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works | lb. | 1.10 - | 1.25 |
| Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk | gram. | .05 - | — |
| Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, | gram. | .05 - | — |
| 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works | lb. | 2.75 - | — |
| 2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms. | lb. | 2.55 - | — |
| tech., dms. | lb. | 1.09 - | — |
| Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .17 - | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .18½- | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .14½- | — |
| Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .31½- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .32½- | — |
| tanks same basis | lb. | .29 - | — |
| Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .10 - | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .11½- | — |
| tanks, dlvd. E | lb. | .08 - | — |
| Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .27½- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .29 - | — |
| tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals. | lb. | .25½- | — |
| tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., | lb. | .25 - | — |
| Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .62 - | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .62½- | .63 |
| tanks, works | lb. | .60 - | — |
| Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .23¼- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .24¾- | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .20¾- | — |
| Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies | lb. | .50½- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .52 - | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .48 - | — |
| Dillseed, Indian, dewhiskered, bgs. | lb. | .13 - | — |
| Dillseed oil, bots. | lb. | 2.80 - | 5.00 |
| Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms. | lb. | 3.10 - | 4.10 |
| Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. | lb. | 4.85 - | 5.10 |
| Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | 1.225 - | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | 1.235 - | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | 1.20 - | — |
| 70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines | lb. | .68½- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis | lb. | .69½- | — |
| tanks, dlvd., 100% basis | lb. | .66 - | — |
| Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. | lb. | 1.90 - | 2.20 |
| Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .27½- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .29 - | — |
| tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis | lb. | .25½- | — |
| tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis | lb. | .25 | — |
| Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. | lb. | 1.31 - | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | 1.30 - | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | 1.28 - | — |
| Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .17½- | — |
| ret. dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .18½- | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .16½- | — |
| Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .16½- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .17 - | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .15 - | — |
| Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis | lb. | .38 - | — |
| dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis | lb. | .38½- | — |
| tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis | lb. | .36 - | — |
| Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis | lb. | .35 - | — |
| dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis | lb. | .35¼- | — |
| tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis | lb. | .33 - | — |
| N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .30 - | — |
| dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .31 - | — |
| tanks, frt. alld. | lb. | .28 - | — |
| N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works. | lb. | .34 - | .39 |
| tanks, works | lb. | .32 - | — |
| 2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld | lb. | .75 - | — |
| Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies | lb. | 1.56 - | — |
| Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies. | | | |
| m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms. | lb. | .22 - | — |
| 89° C., dms. | lb. | .24 - | — |
| 2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E | lb. | .15¼- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E | lb. | .15¾- | — |
| tanks, frt. alld. E | lb. | .15 - | — |
| 2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E | lb. | .20¼- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E | lb. | .20¾- | — |
| tanks, frt. alld. E | lb. | .20 - | — |
| 2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. | lb. | .37 - | — |
| 2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. | lb. | .11 - | — |
| Refd., 63°C., dms. | lb. | .23 - | — |
| Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .42½- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .43½- | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .40 - | — |
| Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .27½- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .29 - | — |
| Dioctyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis | lb. | .25½- | — |
| tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis | lb. | .25 | — |
| Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .61¼- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .62¼- | — |
| tanks, works, dlvd. | lb. | .59¼- | — |
| 1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works | lb. | .30 - | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .30¾- | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .28 - | — |
| Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .38 - | — |
| bgs., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .39 - | — |
| Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works | gal. | .59 - | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | gal. | .63 - | — |
| dms., l.c.l., ex whse. | gal. | .79 - | — |
| tankcars, works | gal. | .42 - | — |
| Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South | gal. | .72 - | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York | gal. | .91 - | — |
| tanks, works, South | gal. | .53 - | — |
| Dip oil (see Tar acid oil) | | | |
| Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works | lb. | .17¼- | — |
| bgs., l.c.l., works | lb. | .19 - | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .16 - | — |
| Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. | lb. | .65 - | .85 |
| Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. | lb. | .51¾- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .53¾- | — |
| Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald | lb. | .33 - | — |
| bgs., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .35 - | — |
| Diphenylamine, refd., fused, tanks, same basis | lb. | .30 - | — |
| Refd. diphenylamine in dms ½c. per lb. higher. | | | |
| Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld | lb | 49 - | — |
| bgs., smaller lots, frt alld. | lb. | 50 - | — |
| Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms. | lb | 5.00 | 5.60 |
| Dipropylene glycol, dms. c.l., frt. alld | lb | 17¾ | — |
| dms., l.c.l., frt alld | lb | 18¾ | — |
| tanks, frt. alld | lb | 15¼ | — |
| Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E | lb | 20 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb | 21 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb | 18½ | — |
| Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb lots, works | lb | 1.45 | — |
| Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt alld | lb | 69 - | — |
| dms., smaller lots, frt alld. | lb | 70 - | — |
| Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld | lb. | .55 - | — |
| Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald | lb | 20 - | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb | 21 - | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb | .19 - | — |
| 50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis | lb | 1.00 - | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis | lb | 1.05 - | — |
| Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works, frt. equald | lb. | .137 - | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .147 - | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .114 - | — |

ULTRA-SMALL PARTICLE SIZE, HIGH STABILITY LATICES FOR POLYMER FLOOR-POLISH FORMULATIONS

Electron micrographs of RWL 100. Particle size below 0.04 microns.

# MORTON'S RWL LATICES

**Modified Polystyrene RWL 100, RWL 108**

**Acrylic RWL 200**

If your company formulates polymer floor polishes, then you should consider a latex from the Morton Chemical Company. The RWL series—consisting of modified polystyrene and acrylic emulsions—are now widely used by large corporations and highlight such properties as—

**Modified Polystyrene Latices:** ultra small particle size . . . excellent stability . . . are readily formulated.

**Acrylic Emulsions:** Impart to Floor Polishes: crystal clarity . . . bright, tough, films . . . non-yellowing with age . . . ease of removability.

Our technical staff will be glad to show you how these latices can help you formulate a floor polish to maximize the properties you desire. Get the full story on Morton Chemical Company's latices. Your letter or wire will receive immediate attention.

## MORTON PRODUCTS

Magnesium oxide • Magnesium carbonate
Modified polystyrene latices
Bromides—potassium, sodium, ammonium
Sodium sulfate (salt cake) • Hydrochloric acid
Allyl isothiocyanate • Benzotriazole
Diazo chemicals • Cuprous iodide
3, 5-Diiodosalicylic acid • Orthophenylene diamine
Phloroglucinol • Agricultural chemicals

WOODSTOCK, ILLINOIS LABORATORY

MORTON CHEMICAL COMPANY
110 North Wacker Drive—Chicago 6, Illinois
Plants: Ringwood, Illinois—Manistee, Michigan—Weeks Island, Louisiana

## Dodecylphenol—Ethyl Cellulose

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dodecylphenol c.l., frt alld. | lb | .22 | — |
| dms., l.c.l. same basis | lb | .23 | — |
| tanks same basis | lb. | .19½ | — |
| Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c per pound higher | | | |
| Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb lots, dlvd: | | | |
| Blue, FD&C, No 1 | lb | 15.65 | 17.60 |
| No 2 | lb | 15.65 | 17.60 |
| Green, FD&C, No 1 | lb | 15.65 | 17.60 |
| No 2 | lb | 19.60 | 22.85 |
| No 3 | lb. | 31 30 | 35.90 |
| Dyes, coaltar certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1 lb lots, dlvd:— | | | |
| Red, FD&C, No 1, cns | lb | 5.90 | 7.85 |
| No 2 | lb | 3.30 | 4.10 |
| No 3 | lb | 19.60 | 22.85 |
| No 4 | lb | 5.55 | 7.50 |
| Violet, FD&C, No 1, cns | lb | 15.65 | 17.60 |
| Yellow, FD&C, No 1, cns | lb | 9 15 | 11.05 |
| No. 5 | lb | 3.30 | 4.10 |
| No. 6 | lb | 3.30 | 4.10 |
| Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb lots, dlvd:— | | | |
| Black, D&C, No 1 | lb | 10.50 | 10.95 |
| Brown, D&C, No 1 | lb | 15.65 | 16.10 |
| Green, D&C, No. 5 | lb | 15.65 | 16.10 |
| No. 6 | lb | 15.65 | 16.10 |
| No. 7 | lb. | 14.35 | 14.80 |
| Orange, D&C, No. 3 | lb | 10.50 | 10.95 |
| No. 4 | lb | 19.60 | 20.05 |
| No. 5 | lb. | 3.90 | 4.25 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:— | | | |
| Red, D&C, No 17 | lb | 10.50 | 10 95 |
| No 18 | lb | 23.60 | 24.00 |
| No 19 | lb | 15.00 | 15.45 |
| No 21 | lb | 2.90 | 4.35 |
| No 22 | lb | 10.50 | 10.95 |
| No 28 | lb | 24.15 | 24.65 |
| No. 33 | lb. | 17.00 | 17.45 |
| Violet, D&C, No. 2 | lb | 15.65 | 16 10 |
| Yellow, D&C, No 7 | lb | 10 50 | 10.95 |
| No. 8 | lb | 10.50 | 10.95 |
| No. 10 | lb | 13.05 | 13.50 |
| No. 11 | lb. | 13.05 | 13.50 |
| Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb and 1-lb lots dlvd:— | | | |
| Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns | lb. | 15.65 | 16.10 |
| Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns | lb | 15.65 | 16.10 |
| Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns | lb. | 13.05 | 13.50 |
| Yellow Ext., D&C, No 1 cns | lb. | 10.50 | 10.95 |
| Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd No. | | | |
| 11110 Brilliant scarlet BN | lb. | 1.70 | — |
| 13390 Fast blue SR | lb. | 1.30 | — |
| 14025 Yellow 2G | lb. | 1.18 | — |
| 14030 Orange R, extra, conc. | lb. | 1.52 | — |
| 14645 Chrome black T | lb. | .73 | — |
| 14720 Rubine XX, conc. | lb. | 1.47 | — |
| 15510 Orange Y, extra conc. | lb. | .79 | — |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract dlvd No. | | | |
| 15575 Orange RR | lb. | .94 | — |
| 15620 Fast Red A, conc. | lb. | 1.53 | — |
| 15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. | lb. | 1.07 | — |
| 16150 Scarlet 2RL | lb. | 1.16 | — |
| 16230 Fast light, orange 2G | lb. | 1.29 | — |
| 16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. | lb. | 1.20 | — |
| 17590 Brown PG | lb. | 3.00 | — |
| 17820 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD | lb | 3.62 | — |
| 18050 Phloxine 2G | lb. | 1.05 | — |
| 18055 Fuchsine 6B | lb. | 1.55 | — |
| 18965 Fast Yellow 2G | lb. | 2.32 | — |
| 19140 Yellow XX | lb. | 2.30 | — |
| 19555 Yellow NN, conc. | lb. | 3.67 | — |
| 20170 Brown Y | lb. | 1.27 | — |
| 20470 Blue black, extra, conc. | lb. | 1.37 | — |
| 21010 Brown, RX, conc. | lb. | 1.35 | — |
| 22240 Scarlet B | lb. | 2.60 | — |
| 22310 Red FC | lb. | 1.45 | — |
| 22311 Brown MCW | lb. | 1.40 | — |
| 22590 Diazo black BHD | lb. | .93 | — |
| 22610 Blue 2B, extra conc. | lb. | 1.53 | — |
| 23500 Red, 4BX, conc. | lb. | 1.69 | — |
| 24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc. | lb. | 1.95 | — |
| 24895 Brilliant yellow conc. | lb. | 3.11 | — |
| 26400 Navy blue 3R, conc. | lb. | 1.70 | — |
| 26695 Black F, conc. | lb. | 2.19 | — |
| 26900 Milling Red 3R, conc. | lb. | 1.91 | — |
| 27075 Neutral black 2B, conc. | lb. | 2.61 | — |
| 27720 Gray L | lb. | 2.08 | — |
| 29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC | lb. | 2.12 | — |
| 30015 Diazo black VJ conc. | lb. | 2.48 | — |
| 30235 Black EB, 200% | lb. | 1.33 | — |
| 30045 Yellow brown K, extra | lb. | 1.26 | — |
| 30295 Green BY, conc. | lb. | 1.02 | — |
| 35660 Brown B | lb. | 2.89 | — |
| 37565 Naphthol SWF | lb. | 1.76 | — |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract dlvd No | | | |
| 40000 Yellow 2G | lb. | 1.31 | — |
| 41000 Yellow OX | lb. | 2.45 | — |
| 42000 Green V, crystals | lb. | 2.73 | — |
| 42040 Brilliant green G crystals | lb. | 3.62 | — |
| 42090 Blue EG | lb. | 1.85 | — |
| 42100 Milling green 6B, conc. | lb. | 4.78 | — |
| 42650 Violet 4BXN | lb. | 2.25 | — |
| 43820 Brilliant blue BBG | lb. | 2.44 | — |
| 44045 Blue B, extra conc. | lb. | 3.61 | — |
| 45170 Red BX | lb. | 4.76 | — |
| 50415 Nigrosine SSJ | lb. | 1.03 | — |
| 52015 Blue GXX | lb. | 2.22 | — |
| 53185 Black, GXCF, conc. | lb. | .38 | — |
| 58005 Alizarin red SC | lb. | 3.31 | — |
| 59700 Golden orange GFD single paste | lb. | 2.58 | — |
| 59710 Flaming orange GRD double powder | lb. | 4.70 | — |
| 59800 Dark blue BO, single paste | lb. | 2.28 | — |
| 59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste | lb | 1.55 | — |
| 61570 Alizarin green CG extra | lb. | 3.53 | — |
| 63010 Alizarin blue SAPG | lb. | 3.78 | — |
| 63615 Alizarin blue black B | lb. | 3.02 | — |
| 69825 Blue BLFD double paste | lb. | 2.82 | — |
| 70800 Brown BR single paste | lb. | 2.03 | — |
| Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums dlvd. No. | | | |
| 12140 Oil scarlet BL | lb. | 1.70 | — |
| 11160 Oil yellow T | lb. | 2.79 | — |
| 12055 Oil orange 7078-V | lb. | 5.87 | — |
| 26120 Oil red N-1700 | lb. | 1.76 | — |
| 42535B Methyl violet base | lb. | 1.76 | — |
| 44045B Victoria blue base | lb. | 4.06 | — |
| 50415B Oil black 8603 | lb. | .80 | — |
| 61565 Alizarin cyanine green base. | lb. | 6.13 | — |
| Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100-lb dms., dlvd. No. | | | |
| Spirit black RB | lb. | 3.54 | — |
| Spirit brown GN | lb. | 5.30 | — |
| Spirit orange R conc. | lb. | 5.87 | — |
| Spirit red B conc | lb. | 6.41 | — |
| Spirit yellow 2R conc. | lb. | 4.62 | — |
| 12055 Spirit orange 7078-V | lb. | 1.25 | — |
| Spirit blue THN | lb. | 5.06 | — |

## E

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Echinacea root, bls | lb. | 1.10 | — |
| Elm bark, grinding, bls. | lb. | .30 | .32 |
| Powd., bbls., bxs. | lb. | .45 | — |
| Select, bundles | lb | .75 | — |
| Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots | oz. | 48.40 | — |
| Endrin, tech, dms., t.l., dlvd | lb | 3.44 | — |
| Eosin red toner, bbls., works | lb. | 1.85 | — |
| Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots, 100-oz. lots | oz. | .98 | 1.00 |
| hydrous bots, 100-oz. lots | oz. | .92 | — |
| Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., | oz. | .60 | .65 |
| Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., | oz. | .60 | .80 |
| Powd., dms. | oz. | .60 | .80 |
| Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .32½ | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .34 | — |
| tanks, dlvd | lb. | .30 | — |
| 1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots | gram | .58 | — |
| Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate). | | | |
| Erigeron oil, cns | lb. | 11.00 | — |
| Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined | lb | 1.60 | — |
| Eserine salicylate, bots | oz. | 54.75 | — |
| Eserine sulfate, bots | oz. | 36.00 | — |
| 1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP bots., | | | |
| Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St Louis, St Paul, Va., W Va | lb. | .17 | — |
| Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis | lb. | .17 | — |
| Ether (see specific product) | | | |
| Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .15 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .16½ | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .12½ | — |
| 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .15¼ | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .16¾ | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .12¾ | — |
| 99% dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .15½ | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .17 | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .13 | — |
| Ethyl acetate, syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .15 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .16½ | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .12½ | — |
| 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .15¼ | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .16¾ | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .12¾ | — |
| 99% dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .15½ | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .17 | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .13 | — |
| Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .58½ | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .60 | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .56 | — |
| Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. | lb. | .36 | — |
| dms., l.t.l., dlvd. | lb. | .37 | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .34 | — |
| Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies | gal. | 20.63 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | gal. | 20.68 | 20.74 |
| USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies | gal. | .68 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | gal. | .73 | .79 |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | .52 | — |
| Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies | gal. | 21.75 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | gal. | 21.80 | 21.86 |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | 21.59 | — |
| Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl). | | | |
| Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine). | | | |
| Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .20 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .21½ | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .17½ | — |
| Ethyl benzoate, bots. | lb. | .90 | — |
| Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E | lb. | .43 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E | lb. | .45 | — |
| tanks, frt. alld. E. | lb. | .41 | — |
| 2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .30 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .30¾ | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .28 | — |
| Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works | lb. | .36 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works | lb. | .36¾ | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .34 | — |
| Ethyl butyrate, works | lb. | .90 | 1.00 |
| Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane). | | | |
| Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E | lb. | .73 | — |
| bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E | lb. | .75 | — |


# MONTROSE
## CHEMICAL COMPANY

100 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

*Dimethyl Isophthalate*

*Trimethyl Borate — Trimethoxy Boroxine*

*T.C.P. — Tricresyl Phosphate*

*Mono Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate*

*D.D.T. — Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane*

*Ethyl Silicate 28% — 40%*

*D.D.V.P. — Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate*
*(Minimum 95% Purity)*

*D.E.T. — Diethyl Toluamide*
*(Minimum 95% Purity)*

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

**R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.**
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

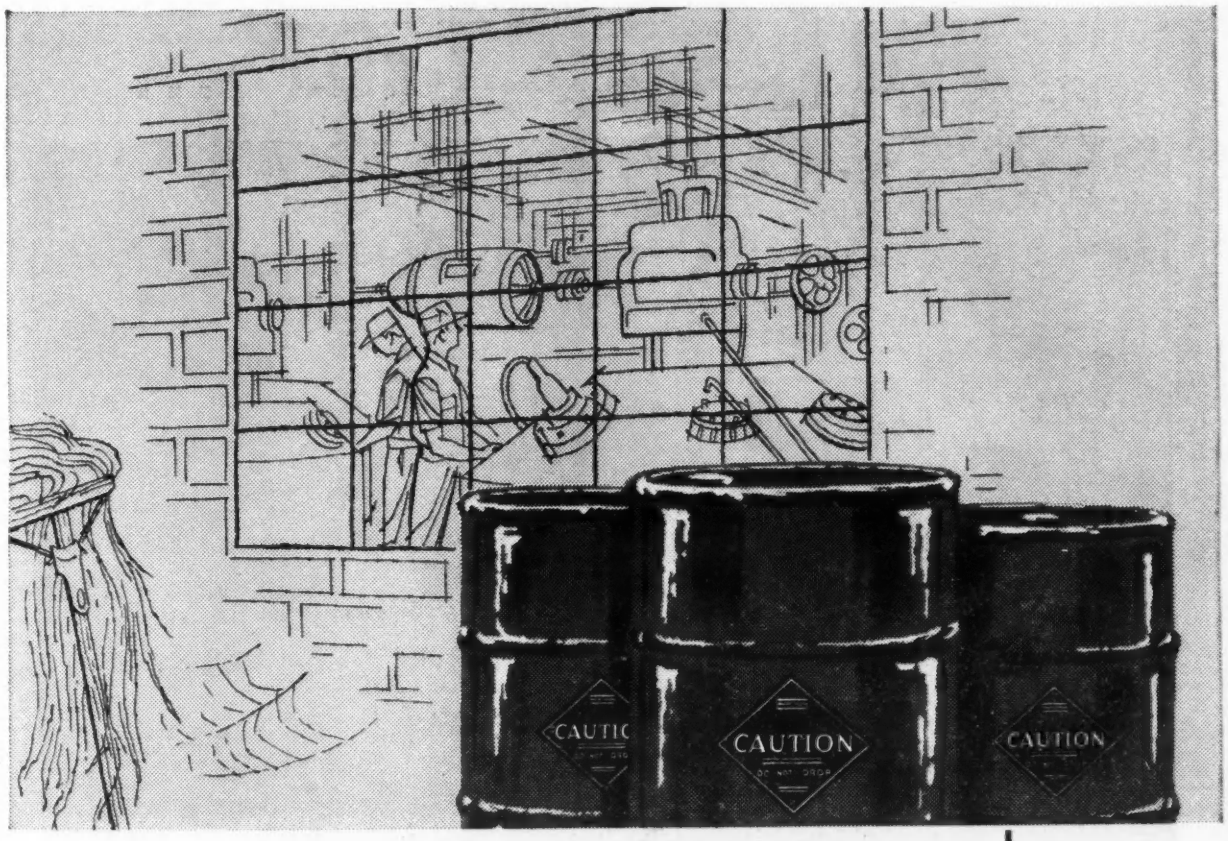
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E. lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½ - —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns. lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns. lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. 34½ - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .42½ - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21¼ - —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., t.t.l. frt. equald. lb. .52½ - —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available $SiO_2$, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .46 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y. gate lb. .0475 - .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½ - —
dms., t.c.l. frt. equald. lb. .31½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½ - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .19½ - —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½ - —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½ - —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .18½ - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½ - —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloro-ethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms lb. .55 - 1.00
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .57 - .95
Eugenol, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 - .17

## F

F salt, paste, tech., dms., works lb. 2.30 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton. higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.75 - 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs lb. .21 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .22½ - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs lb. .20 - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .07½ - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms. t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼ - —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .89 - .91
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, 6¼% Fe., dms., ton. lots, frt. alld. lb. .36½ - —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton. 35.23 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton. 36.25 - 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton. 33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms. lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms. lb. .68 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .27½ - .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .32½ - .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .27½ - .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms. lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.50 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½ - .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal. 32.00 - 35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 4.05 - 5.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1350 - .1400
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1580 - .1630
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1200 - .1250
tanks lb. .1050 - —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½ - —
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton. 158.00 - 160.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton. 154.00 Nom.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo or more gram. .44 - —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more kilo. 44.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0645 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0380 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0670 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0405 - —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0350 - —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works lb. .1620 - .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works lb. .1675 - .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .50 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton. 19.00 - —
Fuller's earth, calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 20.00 - 21.73
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 - —
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 16.30 - 17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 17.50 - 18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27¼ - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ - —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., t.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .21½ - —
dms., t.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22½ - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½ - —

## G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.02 - 2.22
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.80 - 2.00


# Celanese Normal Propyl Alcohol

*Lets you get rid of* RED LABELS

Celanese normal Propyl Alcohol has a flash point well above red label regulations! Yet it also has solvent properties equivalent to ethanol, methanol and isopropanol!

Here is a combination of advantages worth looking into. Find out how Celanese normal Propyl Alcohol can fit into your formulations. Write for working samples, prices and technical data. Celanese®

Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 656-C, 180 Madison Ave., N.Y. 16

*Canadian Affiliate:* Canadian Chemical Company Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver
*Export Sales:* Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16

Normal Propyl Alcohol . . . a Celanese CHEMICALS solvent

## Gamma Acid—Hydrastis

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld | lb. | 1.75 | — |
| Paste, bbls., frt. alld | lb. | 1.70 | — |
| Gammapicoline (see g-picoline) | | | |
| Garlic oil, dom. bots | oz. | 4.75 | 6.05 |
| imp., bots | oz. | 4.50 | 5.00 |
| Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil). | | | |
| Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. | lb | .54 | — |
| 150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. | lb. | .65 | — |
| 200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. | lb. | 71 | — |
| 225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. | lb. | 74 | — |
| 275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. | lb. | .83 | — |
| Geisemium root bls. | lb | .26 | — |
| Gentian root, bls. | lb. | .22 | — |
| Grd., bbls., bxs. | lb | 27 | — |
| Powd., bbls., bxs. | lb. | .30 | .32 |
| Geraniol, extra, cns., dms | lb | 1.90 | 3.00 |
| Standard, cns., dms. | lb. | 1.45 | 2.85 |
| soap grade, dms | lb | 1.10 | 1.75 |
| Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. | lb. | 18.50 | — |
| Bourbon, cns. | lb. | 19.50 | 21.00 |
| Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil) | | | |
| Geranyl acetate, cns. | lb | 2.00 | 2.70 |
| Ginger oil, dist., bots | lb. | 10.50 | 14.00 |
| Ginger oleoresin, NF from African root, bots | lb | 5.00 | 5.60 |
| NF, from Jamaican root, botts. | lb | 8.75 | 10.25 |
| Ginger root, Cochin, bgs | lb. | .20 | — |
| Jamaican, No. 3, bgs | lb. | .37 | — |
| Nigerian, split, bgs | lb. | .13 | — |
| Sierra Leone, bgs | lb. | .17 | — |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate). | | | |
| Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., frt. alld | lb. | .18 | — |
| dms. t.c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .20½ | — |
| tanks, frt. alld. | lb. | .13½ | — |
| Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .15 | — |
| 131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis | lb. | .17 | — |
| 164 jellygrams, ogs., c.l., same basis | lb. | .17½ | — |
| 191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis | lb. | .19 | — |
| 222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis | lb. | .22 | — |
| Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis | lb. | .16 | — |
| 65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis | lb. | .16 | — |
| 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis | lb. | .16 | — |
| 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis | lb. | .16½ | — |
| 135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis | lb. | .17½ | — |
| 164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis | lb. | .18½ | — |
| 180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis | lb. | .19½ | — |
| 200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis | lb. | .20½ | — |
| Bone glue, t.c.l., prices 1c higher. | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .16 | — |
| 95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .17 | — |
| 122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .18½ | — |
| 150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .21 | — |
| 178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .23½ | — |
| 207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .26 | — |
| 237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | 28 | — |
| 267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .30 | — |
| 299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .32 | — |
| 331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .34 | — |
| 363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .36 | — |
| 395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .38 | — |
| 428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .40 | — |
| 461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .42 | — |
| 495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .44 | — |
| Hide glue, t.c.l., prices 2c higher. | | | |
| 1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, frt. alld | lb. | 1.80 | — |
| fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. | lb. | 1.85 | — |
| 1-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, | gram | .15 | — |
| Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd. E. | lb. | .19½ | — |
| nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. E | lb. | .18 | — |
| Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f. | lb. | .17 | Nom. |
| Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .29½ | — |
| dms., t.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .29½ | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .27½ | — |
| USP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .28½ | — |
| dms., t.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .29 | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .26¾ | — |
| high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .29¼ | — |
| dms., t.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .29¾ | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .27½ | — |
| syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .29½ | — |
| dms., t.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .30 | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .27¾ | — |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid). | | | |
| Glycerol (see Glycerine). | | | |
| Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid). | | | |
| Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .20½ | — |
| dms., t.c.l., works | lb. | .21¼ | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .18 | — |
| Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. | lb. | 3.50 | — |
| Grapefruit oil, dms. | lb. | 2.00 | 2.75 |
| Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. | lb. | .06 | .09½ |
| cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse. | lb. | .19 | .21½ |
| Graphite, amorph., cryst., 90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse | lb. | .21 | .24½ |
| ex whse | lb. | .29 | .31½ |
| Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse | lb. | .29 | .31 |
| Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse | lb. | .29 | .31 |
| Grease, white, choice all nog, tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .07¾ | .07⅞ |
| Yellow, tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .07 | .07⅛ |
| Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. | lb. | .15¾ | — |
| dms., t.c.l. | lb. | .16¾ | .18¾ |
| extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. | lb. | .18¼ | — |
| dms., t.c.l. | lb. | .19¼ | .21¼ |
| prime, burning, dms., c.l. | lb. | .19¾ | — |
| dms., t.c.l. | lb. | .20¾ | .22¾ |

### Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grindelia robusta herb, bls | lb. | .45 | — |
| Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tips | lb. | 2.10 | 2.15 |
| NF, liq., cbys., dms | lb. | 2.30 | 2.40 |
| Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. | lb. | 3.40 | 3.45 |
| Guaiacwood oil, cns | lb. | .75 | 1.30 |
| Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. | lb. | .38 | .44 |
| bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more | lb. | .39 | .44 |
| Tech. grade, bgs. | lb. | .30 | .33 |

### Gums

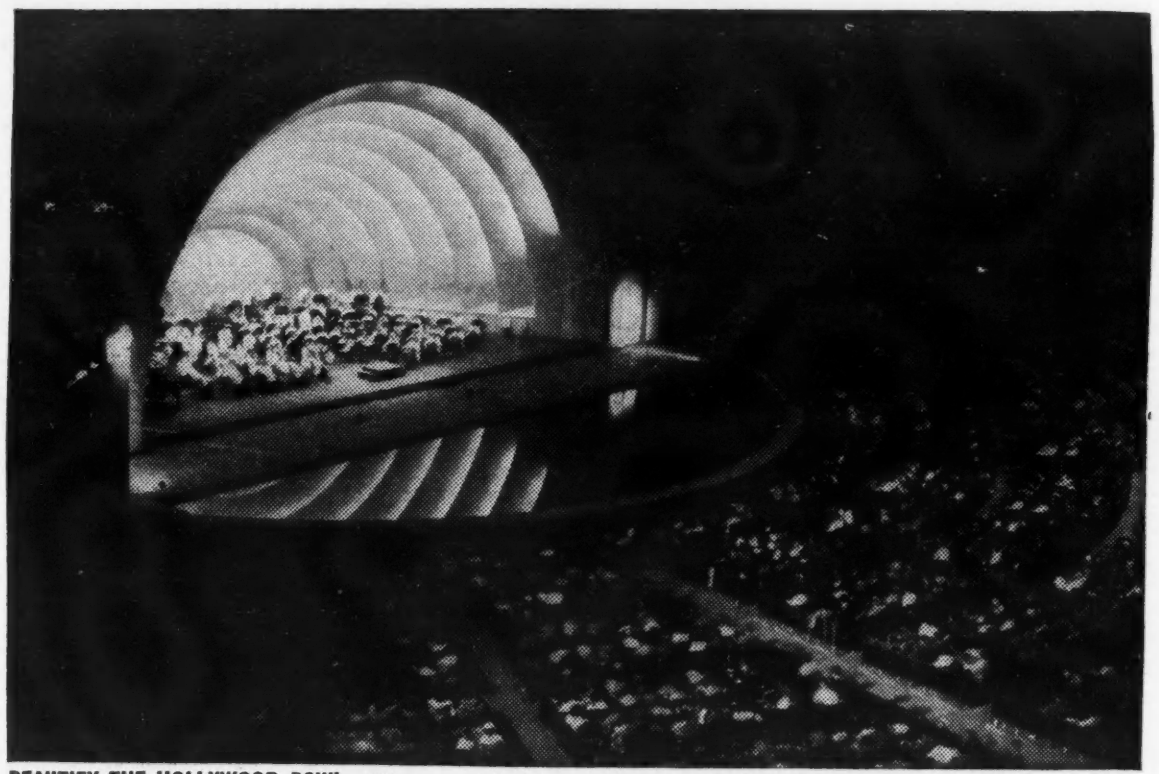
Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York | ton. | 20.30 | — |
| paper bgs., trucks, same basis. | ton. | 20.00 | — |
| 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York | ton. | 17.00 | — |
| l.c., imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York. | ton. | 55.00 | — |
| 100-lb paper bgs., ex whse. | ton. | 60.00 | 62.00 |
| Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. | | | |

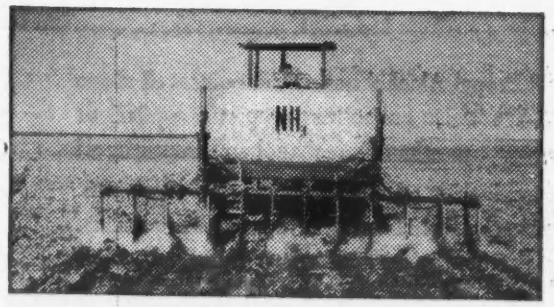
## H

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis | lb. | .90 | — |
| bbls., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .95 | — |
| Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies | lb. | 2.45 | — |
| Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls | lb. | 2.20 | — |
| Hawthorn berries, bgs. | lb. | .21 | — |
| Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. | lb. | 2.50 | 3.00 |
| Hellebore root, dom., green, bls | lb. | .70 | .75 |
| Helonias root, bls. | lb. | 1.75 | 2.00 |
| Hemlock oil, cns. | lb. | 2.85 | 3.55 |
| Henbane leaves, bls. | lb. | .35 | .40 |
| Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld | lb. | .90 | — |
| Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J | gal. | .20 | — |
| tanks, Baytown, Tex. | gal. | .16¼ | — |
| tanks, Borger, Tex. | gal. | .16¼ | — |
| tanks, Houston, Tex. | gal. | .16¼ | — |
| Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b. works | lb. | 8.95 | — |
| Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works | lb. | 22.50 | — |
| bots., 5-lb. lots, works | lb. | 23.00 | — |
| bots., 1-lb lots, works | lb. | 23.50 | — |
| Hexachlorophene, dms. | lb. | 1.94 | — |
| Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol). | | | |
| Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York | lb. | .233 | — |
| Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis. | lb. | .243 | — |
| bgs., smaller lots, same basis. | lb. | .253 | — |
| fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis | lb. | .250 | — |
| fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis | lb. | .253 | — |
| USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia | lb. | .42½ | — |
| bgs., smaller lots, same basis | lb. | .43½ | .48⅛ |
| Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. | gal. | .20 | — |
| tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd | gal. | .16 | — |
| tanks, Houston, Tex. | gal. | .16 | — |
| 1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .35 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .35¾ | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .33 | — |
| Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms | lb. | 4.00 | 7.50 |
| n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .75½ | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .76 | — |
| Hexyl salicylate, dms. | lb. | 1.75 | — |
| Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .17½ | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .19 | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .15 | — |
| Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd | lb. | 14.00 | — |
| dms., smaller lots, dlvd. | lb. | 14.50 | — |
| Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots | oz. | 3.00 | — |
| Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. | oz. | 3.90 | — |
| Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago | unit-ton. | 6.75 | — |
| Horehound herb, bls | lb. | .16 | .19 |
| Hydrastis (see Goldenseal). | | | |


# HOW *HERCULES* HELPS...



**BEAUTIFY THE HOLLYWOOD BOWL**—This crescent-shaped pool, reflecting the concrete-arch acoustical shell, doubles in brass as an orchestra pit, or is covered to add to the stage itself. Its surface is protected against such severe three-way usage by Nelsonite Pool Coating, based on Parlon® chlorinated rubber. Well over half of all the nation's swimming pools are likewise protected with Parlon-based paints, for durability, weatherability, chemical and alkali resistance, and a smooth waterproof finish. Other Parlon-based coatings protect everything from waterworks to chemical plants, gondola cars to tugs and ships; and preserve the good looks of concrete and stucco homes and buildings. Consult your regular source of coatings.




**FEED HUNGRY SOIL**—Anhydrous ammonia, produced by Hercules plants in three important agricultural areas, replenishes nitrogen-deficient soils. Literally "injected" into the ground, the ammonic nitrogen combines almost instantly with soil particles. Applications can be made nearly any time of the year when temperature and moisture conditions are suitable.

**SERVE SOAP IN STYLE**—Bobrick's new line of soap dispensers features an unbreakable plastic globe made with Hi-fax® high-density polyethylene. Hi-fax is now being used in blown containers of many types, offering handsome styling durability and resistance to chemical corrosion in a low-cost, easily-processed plastic material.

*HERCULES POWDER COMPANY*
INCORPORATED
*900 Market Street, Wilmington 99, Delaware*

CHEMICAL MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY

HERCULES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works | lb. | 1.35 | 1.55 |
| 100%, ret. dms., works | lb. | 1.60 | 1.90 |
| Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. | lb. | 2.92 | — |
| 1.70 s.g. cbys. | lb. | 3.23 | — |
| Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 | lb. | .29¼ | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 | lb. | .29¾ | .30¼ |
| tanks, dlvd. zone 1 | lb. | .27¼ | — |
| Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas. | | | |
| Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald | lb. | .48 | .56 |
| Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride) | | | |
| Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. | | 2.50 | — |
| cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. | | 2.90 | 3.05 |
| tanks, works, frt. equald ton. | | 28.00 | — |
| 20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. | | 2.75 | — |
| cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100-lbs. | | 3.15 | — |
| tanks, works frt. equald ton. | | 30.00 | — |
| 22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. | | 3.25 | — |
| cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. | | 3.65 | — |
| tanks, works frt. equald ton. | | 35.00 | — |
| Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works | lb. | .15¾ | — |
| cbys. l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .17¼ | .17¾ |
| Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs. c.l. same basis | lb. | .20¾ | — |
| Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more | gram. | 1.60 | 1.80 |
| Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more | gram. | 1.60 | 1.80 |
| Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots | lb. | .40 | — |
| Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride) | | | |
| Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. | | 19.25 | — |
| 55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. | | 20.75 | — |
| 20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. | | 21.00 | — |
| 20-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. | | 22.50 | — |
| tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. | | 15.50 | — |
| Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery. | | | |
| Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis | lb. | .06 | — |
| Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works | lb. | .30 | .40 |
| 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works | lb. | .55 | .60 |
| Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works | lb. | .45 | — |
| Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works | lb. | .16 | — |
| Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E | lb. | .30½ | .32½ |
| cyls. dlvd. W. | lb. | .39 | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .21 | — |
| Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .202 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .211 | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .1800 | — |
| Hydroquinone, photo grade dms. | lb. | 1.10 | 1.13 |
| Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .82½ | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .84½ | — |
| Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago | lb. | .11 | — |
| tanks, Belle, W. Va. | lb. | .073 | — |
| Hydroxycitronellal, cns. | lb. | 4.00 | 4.80 |
| Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point | lb. | .96 | — |
| 2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis | lb. | .99 | — |
| 150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis. | lb. | 1.02 | — |
| Less than 150-lb. lots, same basis | lb. | 1.12 | — |
| Hydroxyethyl cellulose high viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, more, f.o.b. shipping point | lb. | 1.01 | — |
| 2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis | lb. | 1.04 | — |
| Hydroxyethyl cellulose, 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis | lb. | 1.07 | — |
| Less than 85-lb. lots, same basis. | lb. | 1.17 | — |
| Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine) | | | |
| Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots. | oz. | 6.00 | 7.00 |
| Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots | oz. | 6.00 | 6.50 |
| Hypophosphorous acid, purif. 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works | lb. | .85 | — |
| NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis | lb. | .75 | — |

## I

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ichthammol, NF, dms. | lb. | .75 | 1.05 |
| Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn). | | | |
| Indole, CP, bots | lb. | 15.75 | 18.25 |
| Inositol, bots., dlvd. | lb. | 5.00 | — |
| dms., dlvd. | lb | 4.50 | 4.75 |
| Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum). | | | |
| Iodine, crude, kgs. | lb. | .95 | — |
| Resub., USP dms. | lb. | 2.00 | 2.02 |
| Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. | lb | 3.60 | — |
| Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. | lb | 4.90 | 5.00 |
| a-Ionone, cns. | lb. | 3.85 | 5.00 |
| b-Ionone, cns. | lb. | 3.85 | 5.85 |
| Ipecac root, whole, bgs | lb. | 8.00 | 8.50 |
| Powd., bbls. bxs. | lb. | 9.50 | 10.00 |
| Irish moss bleached prime, bls | lb. | .28 | .34 |
| Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .57 | — |
| bbls. l.c.l. ton lots same basis. | lb. | .58 | — |
| bbls., smaller lots same basis. | lb. | .59 | — |
| Iron blue, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .52 | — |
| bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis | lb. | .53 | — |
| bbls., smaller lots, same basis. | lb. | .54 | — |
| Iron blue, imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .48 | — |
| bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis | lb. | .49 | — |
| bbls., smaller lots, same basis. | lb. | .50 | — |
| Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz. Mon., Wyo. Utah, Col and Nev. | | | |
| Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous) | | | |
| Iron oxide black, pure, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .14¾ | — |
| bgs., l.c.l. works | lb. | .15 | — |
| Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .14¼ | — |
| bgs., l.c.l., works | lb. | .14½ | — |
| Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works | lb. | .05¼ | — |
| Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .08¾ | — |
| Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. | lb. | .14¼ | — |
| Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .06¼ | — |
| bgs., l.c.l., works | lb. | .06½ | — |
| Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock | lb. | .05¾ | Nom. |
| bbls., l.c.l., ex dock | lb. | .06 | Nom. |
| bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York. | lb. | .06½ | Nom. |
| Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .06¼ | — |
| Peruvian type bgs., l.c.l | lb. | .023 | .024 |
| Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs. c.l., works | lb. | .12¼ | — |
| Other shades, same basis | lb. | .12 | — |
| Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E | lb. | .27½ | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .29 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .25 | — |
| Isoborneol, cns. | lb. | 1.44 | 1.80 |
| Isobornyl acetate, cns. | lb. | .48 | .56 |
| Isobornyl formate, dms. | lb. | 1.20 | — |
| Isobornyl proprionate, dms. | lb. | 1.25 | 1.35 |
| Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns | lb. | .75 | 1.00 |
| Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies | lb. | .15¼ | — |
| dms., l.c.l. same basis | lb. | .16¾ | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .12¾ | — |
| Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .16 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .17½ | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .13½ | — |
| Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .27½ | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .28½ | — |
| Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .22 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .23 | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .19½ | — |
| Isoeugenol, cns. | lb. | 3.55 | 3.75 |
| Isoniazid, powd., kilo or more | kilo. | 18.00 | — |
| Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib dms., works | lb | 4.25 | — |
| Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid). | | | |
| Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. | lb. | .23½ | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .25 | — |
| tanks, dlvd. E. | lb. | .21 | — |
| Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy | gal. | .15½ | — |
| Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald | lb. | .152 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .162 | — |
| Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol). | | | |
| Isophorone, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .24½ | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .25¼ | — |
| tanks, works. | lb. | .22½ | — |
| Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .14 | — |
| dms, l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .15½ | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .11½ | — |
| Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd | gal. | .53 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd | gal. | .68 | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .42 | — |
| Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd | gal. | .60 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd | gal. | 70 | — |
| tanks, dlvd | gal. | 44 | — |
| anhyd., c.l., dlvd | gal. | .62 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd | gal. | 72 | — |
| tanks, dlvd | gal | 46 | — |
| Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene) | | | |
| Isopropyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd | lb | 09½ | — |
| dms., l.c.l., dlvd | lb | 11 | — |
| tanks, dlvd | lb | 07 | — |
| Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms. c.l., t.l., works | lb | 1.00 | — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | lb | 1.05 | 1.25 |
| tanks, works | lb | .99 | — |
| Isopropylamine (see Mono Di. or Tri-). | | | |
| Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb fib dms., c.l., t.l., works | lb. | 75 | — |
| 450-lb fib dms., l.c.l., works | lb | 80 | .90 |
| Isoquinoline dms., works | lb | 65 | 1.25 |
| Itaconic acid, purif fib dms., c.l. works | lb | .54 | — |
| fib. dms l.c.l., works | lb | .55 | — |
| Tech. fib. dms., c.l., works | lb | .39 | — |
| fib dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .40 | — |

## J

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis | lb | 2.70 | — |
| Powd., bbls., same basis | lb. | 2.75 | — |
| Jalap root, NF, bls | lb | 85 | — |
| NF, powd., bbls., bxs | lb. | 1.00 | — |


# What Blockson Service Means

**In Texas, New England, beyond the Rockies...** you'll find Blockson customers within a stone's throw from some local phosphate source. Ask any of them why they favor Blockson and you get pretty much the same answer.

"Blockson ships us the phosphates when we want them."

**A typical phone call to Blockson shows you what they mean:**

An East Coast buyer phones collect to order a mixed car of phosphates, and includes Sodium Silicofluoride and Sodium Fluoride in the car.

"How soon can I get that car?"

"Hold the phone...We'll move the car for you tomorrow — usual routing. We'll wire the car number and trace it... You can look for it Thursday."

**This is ordinary routine at Blockson,** but it is extraordinary in two important particulars.

FIRST: *At our end, the entire sales, service and traffic operation was handled on the buyer's first and only phone call. There was no cross correspondence, no branch-to-home-office time lag.*

SECOND: *The buyer talked only to one man. This man has the job of taking the red tape out of sales, service and shipping.*

Incidentally, if the buyer had phoned to change, add to, or re-route his order, he would get the same spot service.

**Such routine promptness** in speeding your chemicals to you is almost without parallel in a company that does so large a volume as Blockson. That's because we use organization to clear the decks instead of cluttering them.

We can put this organization to work for you. Try us.

**BLOCKSON IS A MAJOR PRODUCER OF:**

- Sodium Tripolyphosphate
- Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
- Trisodium Phosphate Crystalline • Monohydrate
- Trisodium Phosphate Chlorinated
- Disodium Phosphate Crystalline • Anhydrous
- Monosodium Phosphate Anhydrous • Monohydrate
- Sodium Polyphos*
- Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate
- Tetrapotassium Pyrophosphate
- Sodium Fluoride
- Sodium Silicofluoride
- Hygrade Fertilizer
- C-29 Sequestering Agent
- Teox 120 (Nonionic Surfactant)
- Hydrofluoric Acid
- Sulfuric Acid

*Sodium Hexametaphosphate—Sodium Tetraphosphate

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION — BLOCKSON

**BLOCKSON CHEMICAL COMPANY • Joliet, Ill.**
*Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation*

WAREHOUSE STOCKS AT ALL BLOCKSON DISTRIBUTORS

Japan wax, cs ..... lb. .27 - .29
Juniper berries, bgs. ..... lb .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, buts ..... lb 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots ..... lb 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar oil, NF dms ..... lb .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech cns. ..... lb .38 - .55

## K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib dms. ..... lb. .10 - .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. ..... lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum No 1, NF, powd. bbls lb. .43 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. ..... lb. .41 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls. ..... lb. .39 - —
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. ..... lb. .10 - —

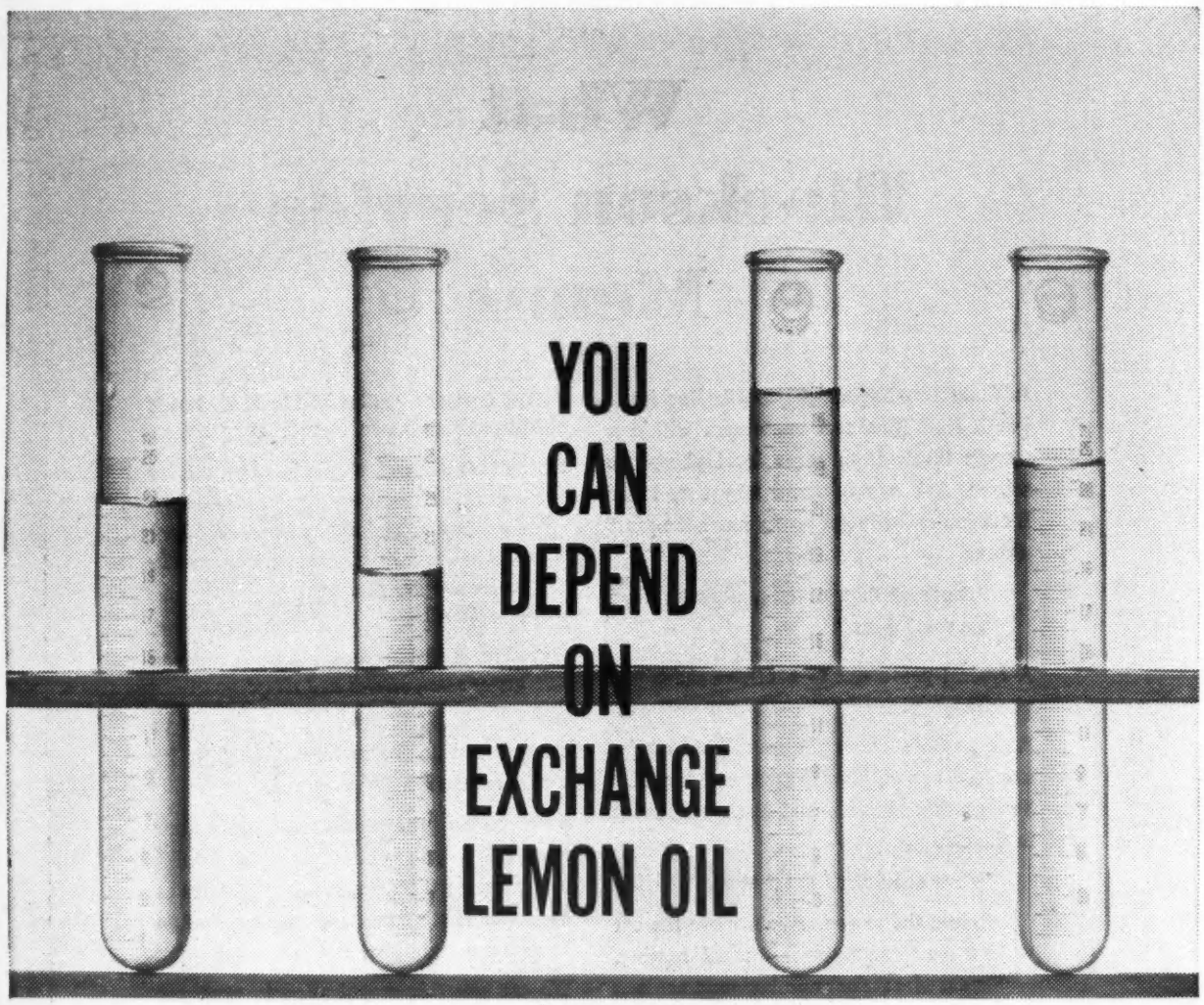
## L

L acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .20 - —
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1350- —
Toluene type, tanks group 3 gal. .14375- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .16 - —

Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1789- .2740
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1839- .2790
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald, lb. .1889- .2840
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .1938- .2890
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3039- .4625
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3089- .4675
bbls. dms 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .3139- .4725
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .3189- .4775
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works ..... lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works ..... lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works ..... lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works ..... lb. .4775- —
Tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 11.85 -13.10
USP, 85% cbys. ..... lb. .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb lots frt equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.

Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald .... lb. .19 - .19¼
Lady's slipper root, bls. ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works . lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works .... lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works ..... lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms. ..... lb. .09375- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. ..... lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls. ..... lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms. ..... lb. .36½- .39
tanks ..... lb. .34 - —
Lauryl alcohol, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. ..... lb. 1.25 - 2.00
Abrial, dms. ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls. ..... lb. .20 - .25
Select., bls. ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns. lb. 3.25 - 9.25
40-42% ester, cns. ..... lb. 5.00 - 9.25
Spike, Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 2.20 - 3.00

Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd. lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. ..... lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. ..... lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, any quantity, frt. alld. on $100 or more lb. .26½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis ..... lb. .26½- —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld. .... lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride, dms. ..... lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide NF V, jars ..... lb. 3.62 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb. dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .11½- —
St. Louis ..... lb. .1130- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .143 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd. ... lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. ..... lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd. bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% $Pb_3O_4$ or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .13¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14¾- —
97% $Pb_3O_4$, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1395- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1495- —
98% $Pb_3O_4$, bbls., c.l. same basis. lb. .1410- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1510- —
Lead resinate, precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silico-chromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfg. point, frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20½- —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. ..... lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. ..... lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld. lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¾- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Messina, cns. ..... lb 4.50 - 9.50
Lemongrass oil, cns. dms. ..... lb. .95 - 1.25
dl-Leucine, dms., works ..... lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. ..... lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls. ..... lb. .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate)
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton. 14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.25 - —
Chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns .... lb. 6.25 - 6.75
West Indian, cns. ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.80
Expressed, West Indian cns lb. 7.75 -13.70
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 3.95 - 4.30
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works .. lb. 3.70 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 3.80 - 4.00
96-98%, dms. ..... lb. 4.10 - 4.50
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works .. lb. 3.70 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors dms., frt. alld lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, dms., 1-2,000 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.40 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls. ..... lb .30 - —
Linseed meal expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton. 76.00 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton. 72.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1630- —
dms., l.c.l., New York .... lb. .1730- .1758
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis ... lb. .1280- —
tanks, New York ..... lb. .1430- —
Linseed oil, raw, tankwagon, New York lb. .1480- .1490
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms.... lb. .1900- —
Water-white, dms. ..... lb. .2230- —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .14¼- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb. 33.00 -39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works. frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30¼
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. 9.50 - —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authentic U.S.P. oil

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Made exclusively from their own California and Arizona lemons by the Sunkist Growers – the people who know citrus best – Exchange Lemon Oil is carefully cold-pressed, skillfully bulk-blended for matchless uniformity.

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Exchange®

Sunkist Growers
PRODUCTS SALES DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

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Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate tech., dms., 100-lb lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .96 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .09½- —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb bls lb. .55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .38 - .39
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25 lbs. or more lb. 8.00 - —

## M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 2.25 - —
No. 2 whole, bls. lb. 1.95 - —
siftings, bls. lb. 1.85 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms lb. 9.75 -15.75
Magnesia, calcined, tech. bgs., ctns., frt equald lb. .25¼- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- —

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points

Magnesia, calcined, USP, light bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
heavy, fib dms lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton. 82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah Wash ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .14
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .15 - .16

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
Sticks, cs. works frt alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs, smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per. lb. higher.

Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls, works lb. 6.39 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd. dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd E of Rockies lb. .27¾- —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.

Malic acid tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .48 - .50
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton. 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton. 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, dms. same basis ton. 152.50 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher.

Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼- —

Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E. lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E. ton. 97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .26 - —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l. works lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione USP, bots. gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .07⅝- —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.18
Syn., USP racemic cns lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —

Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X, fib. dms., lb 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 5.97 - —
tech., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF X, fib dms lb 6.14 - —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 5.58 - —
bbls. smaller lots lb 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, fib. dms lb 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net flask 218.00 -223.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads works lb. 47 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 47½- .60
tanks, works lb. 45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt alld gal. 85 —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l or t.l. min., dlvd gal. 47½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .54½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .31 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .26 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works gal. .25 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min., frt alld or dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .33 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal min., dlvd. gal. .30 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.


**ONE LABEL** — *First Grade Only*
**ONE PRICE** — *That Saves You Money*
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California
**LEMON OIL**
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For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one* label and *one* quality – *the highest* – for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

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*Distributed by*

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**424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.**

**R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.**
**137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.**

Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt equald lb. 27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine)
Methionine hydroxyanalogue (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld lb 1.25 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb 1.29 - —
dl-Methionine fib dms., frt alld, 50 lb or more lb 3.50 — —
Feed grade 98% fib dms., same basis lb 1.55 — —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt alld lb 66 70
Methyl abietate non-ret dms., c.l., divd zone 1 lb .21½ —
non-ret dms., t.c.l. same basis lb .22 .22½
Methyl abietate hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., divd zone 1 lb .23½ —
non-ret dms., t.c.l. same basis, lb .24 .24½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt alld gal .62½ —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt alld E gal .66 —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld E gal .51 —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states E. and S. of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. Wes. territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., divd lb .39 - —
dms., t.t.l., divd lb .40 - —
tanks, divd lb .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol)
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., divd E lb .17 —
dms., t.c.l., divd E lb .18½ —
tanks, divd E lb .14½ —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., divd lb .17 —
dms., t.c.l., divd. lb .18½ —
tanks, divd. lb .14½ —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb 1.05 —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt., alld. lb. .68 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb 2.25 2.75
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb .65 .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375 lb cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb .62 .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis., 1,500-4,000 cps., 50 lb bgs., c.l., works lb .82 —
50-lb bgs., 2,000-lb lots and more, same basis lb .89 - —
50-lb bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis., 15-400 cps., 50-lb bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb .69 - —
50-lb bgs., 2,000-lb lots and more, same basis lb .76 - —
50-lb bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb .79 .89
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. 22¼ - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb 16¼ - —
tanks, single unit, same basis, lb 12¾ - —
Refrigerator mtrs., cyls., divd lb 48¾ - —
other consumers or service men, cyls. divd lb .67¾ —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1 Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd lb. .15 —
dms., t.c.l., divd lb. .16½ —
tanks, divd lb .12½ —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb .45 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .45¾ —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 .40
Tech., non ret. dms., any quantity works lb .10 —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½ —
100-lb multiwall paper bgs., t.t.l., works lb .23 —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots. lb 28.00 31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb 1.90 2.00
Methyl ionone standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol)
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd lb .17 —
dms., t.c.l., divd lb. .18½ —
tanks, divd lb .14½ —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald with Belle, W. Va lb .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb .31½ —
tanks, same basis lb .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb 3.00 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Methyl parathion tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld E lb. .84 - —

Methyl parathion prices 2c per lb. higher in West.

Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb fib. dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt., alld lb. .60¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .62½ - .67½
Methyl testosterone USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., divd E of Rockies lb 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.35 - —

Methyl violet prices 1c higher W. of Rockies.

Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., divd lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., divd lb. .16¾ - —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, divd lb. .12½ —
tanktrucks 1,000-gal. min., divd lb. .13½ - —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue)
Mica, dry grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb .03 —
Mica, wet-grd., muotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb .06½ —
bgs. t.c.l. ex whse lb. .07¼ —
paint or facq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld E lb .08¼ —
bgs. t.c.l. ex-whse or freight alld E lb .09 —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb .08 —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld E lb .08¾ —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb .08¾ —
bgs. ex whse or frt. alld E lb .09 —
Mica, wet-grd., white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼ —
t.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld E lb .09 —
Mica, wet-grd. w. of Miss. ½c higher; W. of Rockies 1c higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb .10 .11
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, laminating grades, tankcars, works lb .11 .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb .01@0 .03@
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal .67 - —
tankcars refy gal .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars refy gal .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal .63 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., t.c.l., same basis gal .68 - —
tankcars refy gal .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal .69 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal .74 - —
tankcars refy gal .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal .75 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal .80 - —
tankcars refy gal .59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal .77 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal .82 - —
tankcars refy gal .61 - —
210-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal .89 - —
tankcars refy gal .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal .84½ —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal .89½ —
tankcars refy gal .68½ —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1510- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1610- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks refy Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark gal. .29 - —
New York, divd. gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon New Jersey, divd. gal. .37½ —
tankwagon New York, divd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 —
tanks, group 3 gal. .1275- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .145 —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .209 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 —
New York gal. .19 —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .12¼- .12¾
tanks, New York gal. .16 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .48 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, cns., works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh, cns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb 1.15 - —
Tech. chemical, dms., works, basis Mo content lb 1.48 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo content lb 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works, lb 1.05 - 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., divd lb .965 —
dms., c.l., divd lb. .905 —
tanks, divd lb .93 - —
Monobutyl amine, cns., c.l., divd, E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or divd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .27½ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., divd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., t.c.l., divd E 100% basis, lb. .40 - —
tanks, divd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., divd E lb .27½ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .29 —
tanks, same basis lb .25 —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., divd lb .33½ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., t.c.l., frt equald., 100% basis lb .30 - —
tanks, same basis lb .26 - —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½ —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., divd E lb .30 - —
bgs., t.c.l., divd E lb .31 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb 3.05 - —
dms., 100-lb lots, same basis lb 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity divd lb 1.07 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic)
Mono-tertiary butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-butyl-m-cresol)
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs. lb .29 .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb .22 .24
German, bgs lb .26 .27
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns. oz 9.95 10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns oz 9.90 10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., divd E lb 35¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., divd E lb 36¼ - —
tanks, divd E lb 32¾ - —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid)
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.40 - 4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.50 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 4.60 - 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb 1.40 —
cns., 25-lb lots lb 1.45 —
Mustard seed, Danish yellow, bags. lb 11½- —
Montana, yellows, bgs. lb. .06¾- .08
Oriental, bgs. lb. .06¾- .08
Mustard oil, syn bots. lb 1.00 1.35
Myristic acid, bgs. lb. .29½- .32
tanks lb. .28½- —
Myrrh gum, cs. lb .50 .55

## N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 —
group 3 gal. 13875 —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Houston, Tex. gal. .15½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, com., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .04¼- —
78°, tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .04¾- .05
Naphthalene, refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald, lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6 8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid)
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech. flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid)
Naringin, fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - -
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms. lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb. 425.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb. 400.00 —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.55 2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., divd lb. .63½- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., divd lb. .78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., divd lb. .37 .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb .32½- .33¼
Nickel oxide, black, bbls lb .85 —
Green, bbls lb .84 —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l. divd lb .28 —
bgs., t.c.l., divd lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt adjusted kilo. 9.50 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40% dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt alld lb 1.20 —
40% manufacturers, 500-lb dms., frt alld lb 1.05 —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., divd kilo. 6.00 - —
Nicotinic amide USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs lb 10¼ —
Nikethamide, chys lb 5.00 —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., chys., c.l., works E 100 lbs 5.75 —
chys., t.c.l. works E 100 lbs 6.05 6.85
38° Be., chys., c.l. works, E 100 lbs 6.25 —
chys., t.c.l., works E 100 lbs 6.55 7.35
40° Be., chys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs 6.75 —
chys., t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 7.05 7.85
42° Be., chys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs 7.25 —
chys., t.c.l. works, E 100 lbs 7.55 8.35
Nitric acid, 38.5 to 68% $HNO_3$, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 —
94½ to 95½% $HNO_3$, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, chys. extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
chys. extra, t.c.l. works lb. .20 —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots., extra cs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 .25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms. frt. alld. 100% basis, lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms. t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., t.t.l. frt. alld lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline, orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt alld lb. .445 - —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld, lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40¼
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 13-20 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
bbls. t.c.l., same basis lb. .40½- .42¼
Ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .43 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l. same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls. t.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb 26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.05 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd E lb. .26½- —
tanks, divd E lb. .22½- —

Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald unit. 1.20 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.00 Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works unit-ton. 3.10 - .50
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., divd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., t.t.l., divd E lb. .26½- —

Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —

Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.

m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, tanks, works lb. .26½- —
c.l., t.l., dms., same basis lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., flake, c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.60 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 1.60 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns lb. 9.00 -15.75
West Indian, cns. lb. 9.60 -15.75
Nux vomica, bls lb. .12 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —

## O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms. lb. .59 - .65
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾- —

1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .39 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers' grade, bots. lb. 1.80 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech.).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

### Oils

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. lb. .20 - .20¼
tanks lb. .18½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .18½- .21
tanks lb. .16 - —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .17¼- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .15 - .15½
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .14 - .14¼
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. lb. .13 - .20
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid gal. 2.20 - 2.40
Olivine, crude, works ton 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton 15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton 20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. oz. 19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
California, cns dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Florida, cns., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, bitter cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Sweet, dist., cns., dms. lb. .70 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
Sweet lb. .30 - .35

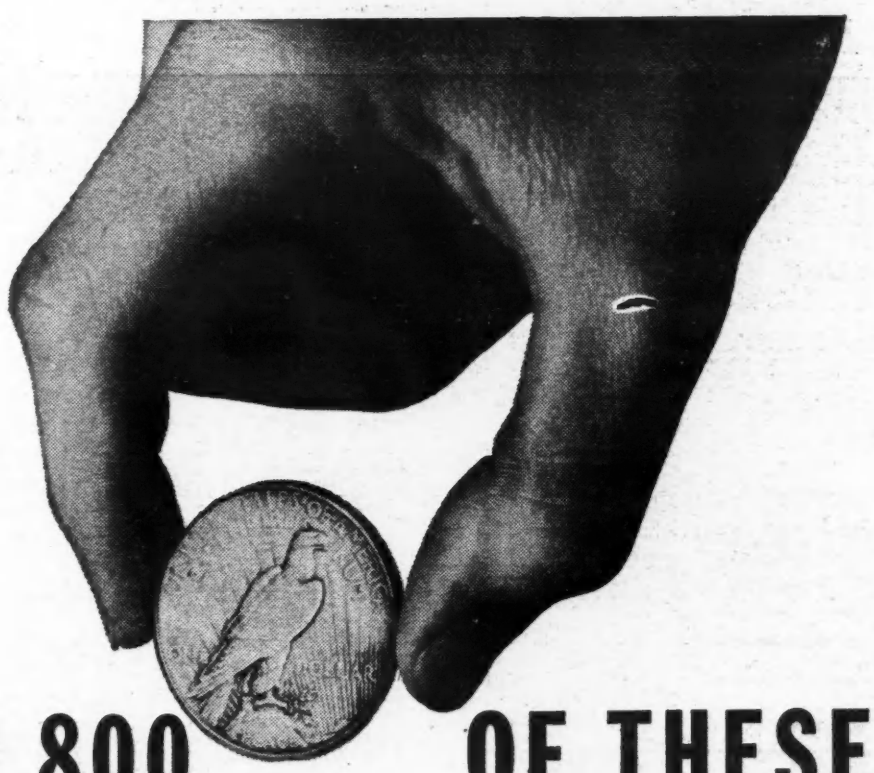
### Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls. lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots. gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. lb. .78 Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .83 - .88
Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .18½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .18¼- .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .19¼- .19¾
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works, lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

## P

Palm oil, clarif., dms lb. .1435- .1535
tanks lb. .1210- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. lb. 3.75 - 6.00
Papain, NF, powd lb. 850 -12.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns. 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns., oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs lb. .36 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .54 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol)
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.81 - —
Chlorinated, bxs. lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .0955- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .1155- .1255
91%, powd., bgs. c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .182 - —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls lb. No stocks.
Patchouli oil, dms. lb. 4.00 - 5.75
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton 62.00 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills lb. .12¼- —
Refd., dms. lb. .17¾- .18
tanks lb. .15¾- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 2.06
tech., powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .035 - .040
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .035 - .040
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units .0550- .060
Pennyroyal oil USP imported cns. lb 2.30 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. 22½ 29
Pentachlorophenol in dms 1c higher
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 29½ —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 30½ —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri- isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex refy. gal. 14 - —
Pentobarbital dms., 100 lbs or more lb 6.00 —
Pepper black, Malabar, bgs. lb. .26 - —
black, Lampong, bgs. lb. .25½- —
Red, Funtuas, bgs lb. .27 - —
Gondars, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs lb. .27 - .28
Santaka, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Sudanese, bgs lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs lb. .45 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP., bls lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 3.75 - 4.65
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 4.00 - 5.15

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## Perchloroethylene—Pine Oil

Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.60 • —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.55 • —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.50 • 1.95
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American cns., dms lb. 2.25 • 2.90
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05½- —
Petrolatum, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .09¼- —
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅞- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 • —
tanks, refy. lb. .06¾- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

***Petroleum Products***

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 • —
tanks, works lb. .13 • —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 • —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 • —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 • —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 • —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .17¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 • —
39°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .20 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 • —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
dms., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb., lots lb. 1.30 • 1.32
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 1.32 • 1.37
Phenothiazine drench, fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 • —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 • —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 • —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 • —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 • —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. lb. 2.95 • —
100%, bots. lb. 4.00 • 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 • 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works lb. 27.00 • 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 200-lb. lots dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 • —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .42¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 • —
o-Phenylenediamine, comi., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 • 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 • —
Tech., dms., works lb. 1.40 • —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 • —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.30 • 1.60
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 • 1.50
Standard, dms. lb. 1.10 • 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 • —
dms., smaller lots works lb. 1.15 • 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.00 • 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 • —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 2.10 • —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 • .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 • —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾- .25
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 • —
CP, bots., works lb. 17.75 • —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 • —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton 48.00 • —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. long-ton. 5.16 • —
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.56 • —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.21 • —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.21 • —
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.21 • —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.52.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.25 • 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 • —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 • 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 • —
Phosphoric acid, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 • 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 • —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 • .57
Phosphorus, amorph., white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • .20¼
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 • —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15¼
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 • .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 • —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.90 • —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 • —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 • —
Pythalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.35 • —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 3.00 • —
Water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 • —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 • —
NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.20 • —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 • .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 • .422
b-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.l., works. lb. 1.05 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .95 • —
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
g-Picoline, tanks, f.o.b., works lb. 1.50 • —
dms., t.l., same basis lb. 1.60 • —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. lb. .85 • —
Tech, bbls. lb. .44 • —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 • —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP hots oz. 4.75 • 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 4.65 • 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .67½- .68
Mexican, bgs. lb. .50 • .51
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 • 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns. lb. 1.95 • 2.40
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse. New York. lb. .173 • —
Pine oil, steam-dist., dms., ex whse. New York lb. .185 • —
dms., dlvd. lb. .188 • —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)


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dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0634 - —
dms., c.l., ex whse New York lb. .0745 - —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
Pinetar oil, NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .41½ - —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse New York lb. .38½ - —
Pink root, bls. lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.65 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.12 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more frt. alld lb. .77 - —
dms., t.l.l., same basis lb. .90 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more, frt. alld lb. .96 - —
Piperidine, dist. 98% min., dms., frt. equald lb 2.70 - —
Piperonyl butoxide dms. dlvd E lb 4.50 5.05

### Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works oz. 67.00 -80.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb .45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 15.60 -16.10
Poke root, bls lb .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots. 1-25-billion units, 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips bgs lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs. lb. .37 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .21½ - —
Danish, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .20¼ - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .18½ - —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 - —
Potash, caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms. lb. 31 - .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms., ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, dom., NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l lb .46 - —
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt. lb. .40½ - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
Imp., NF, gran or powd., kgs. lb. .30 - 34
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 -22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran, bbls., kgs lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls dms lb. .20 - —
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
calcined bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - .14½
Powd., dms. c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼ - —
Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs or more works. lb. .16¾ - —
NF, gran, 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼ - —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l. works ton. 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .20 - .22
gran., dms lb. .21 - .23
powd., dms lb. .24 .26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chromate tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, USP gran., dms. lb. .43 —
powd., dms lb. .40½ - .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½ —
dms., 2,000-19,999 lb lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .59 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½ - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms works fb .37 .38
Potassium gluconate, dms lb 1.67 —
Potassium [illegible] sulfonate, NF dms lb 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).

Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½ - .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., or gran., fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .34½ - .36½
bagged, 60% minimum K2O, same basis ton. 25.60 -27.80
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .35 - .37
bagged, 60% minimum K2O, same basis ton. 25.90 -27.10
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 18.00 -19.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.00 -12.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb 32 .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher

Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. 18½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 19 .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. 26 29
USP, dms., works lb. 29¼ 31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb 17½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 18 21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb 15½ 18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be. 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 —
40.5° Be. 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.95 —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm lots or more works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.60 —
Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 18.15
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 —
Potassium silicate, soln., 29° Be. 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5-dm lots or more, works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.60 —

Potassium silicofluoride, bgs. works lb 09½ 10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c per lb higher
Potassium stannate dms, frt alld E lb .789 - .861
Potassium sulfate, agricultural bulk c.l., works unit-ton 67½ 69½
inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1958
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month
Potassium sulfate NF VII, cryst., dms lb 31 33
NF VII, gran., dms lb .18½ —
NF VII, powd., dms lb .16 17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms works lb 96 98
Tech., dms., works lb 77 79
Potassium titanate ctns., c.l. works lb 16¼ —
ctns., 5-ton lots works lb 16½ —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb 16¾ —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K2SO4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton 13.45 —
bulk, works, July forward ton 14.00 —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran or powd., dms., f.o.b. works lb. 42½ —

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Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb 2.60 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor (¼c. discount offered). gal. .1005- —
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb.24.30 - 27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.255 - —
Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .32 - .34
Blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- —
Pumice, imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton.60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ton.60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works.lb.48.00 - —
Powd., 1.3% pjyrethrins, bags, ton, works lb.69.00 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odoriess base), dms., works gal. 9.35 - 9.45
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odoriess base), dms., works gal.44.75 -45.25
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb.10.60 -10.95
purif., 20%, dms., works lb.10.60 -10.95
Pyridine, denat., dms c.l., works and frt equald gal 2.77 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2° non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots. 500-gram lots or more kilo.190.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF 100 lb. dms. lb 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

## Q

Quassia chips lb. .10 - —
Quercetin, fib. dms. kilo lots kilo.26.40 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.15 - 1.80
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns oz. .74½- .77
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .34 Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns. oz. .27½- .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns. oz. .289 - .304
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns. oz. .27½- .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

## R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd. frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms. lb. .15½- .15¾
tanks lb. .13½- —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

**Red Pigments**

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.38.50 -46.00
Synthetic lb.14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. lb. .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo.36.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo.130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd. kilo.104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms. l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian bots oz.72.00 - —
Turkish, bots. oz.55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .95 - 1.65
tech., cns., dms. lb .50 - 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, fro. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13875- —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots kilo.16.50 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo.17.00 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo.18.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

## S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1825
tanks, Atl. Coast lb. .1585- —
Safrol, dms. lb. .80 - .95
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb.34.00 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .36 - .40
Greek, cns. lb. .14 - —
Italian, cns. lb. .15 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb.25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.70 4.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.05 - —
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
100-lb. fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% $Na_2SO_4$ basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, E. indian, chips, bgs. lb .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. 1.03 - —
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb.13.25 -14.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .45 - .78
Nat., dom., dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.15


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**QUALITY** starts with the raw lac imported from India... and the rigid controls under which it is processed. For close to four decades, the Mantrose Corporation has held true to its pledge to produce the finest bleached shellac available anywhere... with uniformity of product you can depend upon, batch after batch.

**RESEARCH** backs up the Mantrose pledge with scientific quality control... with improvements that further enhance the innate superiority of natural shellac. If you have a shellac problem, or require a product tailored to your individual requirements... consultants from the Mantrose Laboratories are at your service.

**PRODUCTION FACILITIES** must also be modern, efficient. Our recently acquired Attleboro plant keeps step with growing demand for Mantrose products... insures prompt deliveries for our customers' normal and emergency needs.

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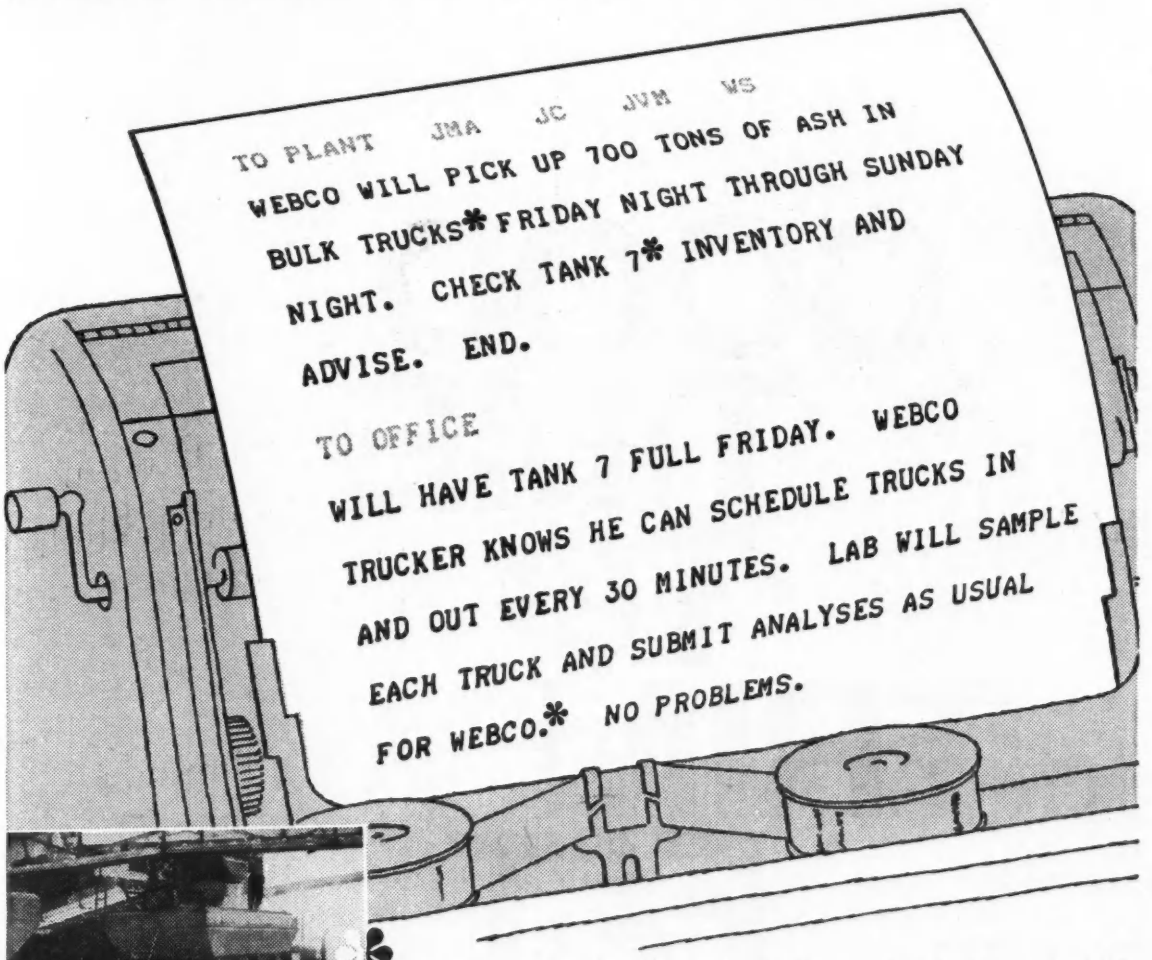
Savin oil, USP, cns ..... lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Savory oil, cns ..... lb. 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Schaeffer's salt, powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.00 - 15.90
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .22 - —
siftings ..... lb. .16 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. ..... lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls. ..... lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls. ..... lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. ..... lb. .26 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Sesame oil, USP, dms. ..... gal. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs. ... lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs. ..... lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled shipt., bgs lb. .24½- —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .16 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. ..... lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg lots lb. .36 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .33 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .32 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .48 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton. 45.00 - 55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 20.00 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works ..... ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .90⅞- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¼- —
bots., 500-oz. lots ..... oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .96¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots oz. .67¼- —
dm., 1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .67¾- —
bots., 250-500-oz. lots ..... oz. .68¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns. ... lb. 45.00 - 60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. ..... lb. .35 - —
Powd., bls. ..... lb. .35 - —
Whole, bls. ..... lb. .30 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .26½- —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo tots ..... kilo. 10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots ..... kilo. 10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots ..... kilo. 11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram, bots. ..... kilo. 11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis .. lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- .14¼
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¼c. per lb. higher.

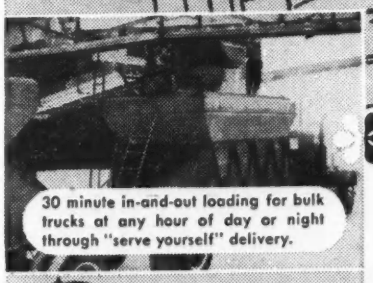
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 33.00 - 40.00
Stabilized water soln., 12% $NaBH_4$, 100% basis, dms., works lb. 15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., ums., c.-., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb .28 - —

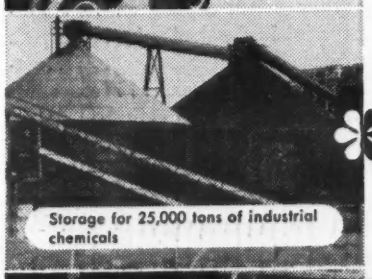
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15¼- .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms. ... lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms ..... lb. .26½- 27½
USP XIV, gran., dms. ..... lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .... lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Sodium cyclamate 100-lb. dms lb 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, 250-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works . lb. .18¾- —
tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms. l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works .. lb. .15¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots ..... lb. .14¾- —

Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt equald lb 1430 —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb fib dms. lb 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms lb .84 - —
Tech., dms., bgs ..... lb .37 - .39
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. ... lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF pellets 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm lots, lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dms lb 1.98 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60% chys., dms. works lb. 26½- —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).


# West End "fills the order"...


TO PLANT JMA JC JVM WS
WEBCO WILL PICK UP 700 TONS OF ASH IN
BULK TRUCKS* FRIDAY NIGHT THROUGH SUNDAY
NIGHT. CHECK TANK 7* INVENTORY AND
ADVISE. END.
TO OFFICE
WILL HAVE TANK 7 FULL FRIDAY. WEBCO
TRUCKER KNOWS HE CAN SCHEDULE TRUCKS IN
AND OUT EVERY 30 MINUTES. LAB WILL SAMPLE
EACH TRUCK AND SUBMIT ANALYSES AS USUAL
FOR WEBCO.* NO PROBLEMS.


30 minute in-and-out loading for bulk trucks at any hour of day or night through "serve yourself" delivery.


Storage for 25,000 tons of industrial chemicals

Constant control for uniformly high quality

Meeting service requirements to the letter and producing superior soda ash of consistently accurate particle size and chemical analysis are the essentials to which the West End organization is uniquely geared. A system of rapid communications linking our sales office in Oakland with our production, technical and shipping departments at the desert plant site permits each department head to have a complete understanding of the customer's individual requirements and to make firm commitments or provide the desired information promptly.

WEST END SODA ASH

**WEST END CHEMICAL COMPANY**

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 1956 WEBSTER, OAKLAND 12, CALIF. • PLANT, WESTEND, CALIF.

DIVISION OF Stauffer STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

## Sodium Lignin Sulfonate—Solvent Naphtha

Sodium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 6.50
t.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.40 7.00
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs. c.l. works ton 102.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 9.25 -11.25
Sodium metaborate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. works ton.210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.15.18 -17.18
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l works. lb. .19½- —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate bbls., frt alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works 100 lbs 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.45 - —
bgs. t.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls., lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton.45.50- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.41.50 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton.45.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.41.50 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 9.00 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls, t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 98%, bgs., works. 100 lbs.12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
dms, t.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .20½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .21½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms lb. .55 - .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Sodium phosphate, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs 9.05 - —
bgs., t.c.l. frt. equald.100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., t.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 7.81 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 9.21 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. 78½ - —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs dms.lb .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs 4.10 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs 5.35 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex. E of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N H and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb E of 98° N C., S C., Tenn and Tex. N of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 96°, Kan., Neb W, of 98° N D., Okla., S D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N M., Utah, Wyo and El Paso, Tex

Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs 5.35 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be. turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l. works 100 lbs 1.55 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.20 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 47° Be., turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., t.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 - —
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l. works 100 lbs 2.65 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .648 - .707
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton.54.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms. lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0820- —
64-lb. bgs., t.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .0860- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
100-lb. bgs., t.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
100-lb. bgs., t.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½- —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2 bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.70 -13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs dlvd. E lb. 1.09 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib., dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .31 - —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
342°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .29 - —


GOOD TIME TO TRIM FAT

from needless caustic soda costs!

Columbia-Southern's experience in manufacturing and selling quality caustic soda convinces us that many caustic users can effect appreciable savings on their current costs. Isn't this the ideal time to see if this applies to your caustic consumption?

Let's take the *form* of caustic you are buying and handling. Are you quite sure that new or projected changes in your products or processing won't be benefited by purchasing liquid, rather than anhydrous? Or vice versa? Or 73% liquid, rather than 50%? Do you have reliable figures on diluting and storing the stronger concentration? How about the facts on completely up-to date unloading techniques and equipment?

How about the uniform *quality* of the caustic you are receiving? Here again, Columbia-Southern can advise you with the authority of recognized experience. As a matter of record, we have led in developing improved tank car linings, heating, insulation, and safety features . . . patented unloading and dilution processes . . . economical waterways delivery.

Our well-grounded Technical Service engineers have helped customers save thousands of dollars in buying and using caustic soda. Isn't it good business, especially *now*, to see what savings they might work out for you? You may request their services either through our Pittsburgh address, or any of the fourteen Columbia-Southern District Sales Offices.

The Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania. Offices in principal cities. In Canada: Standard Chemical Limited.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION A Subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company

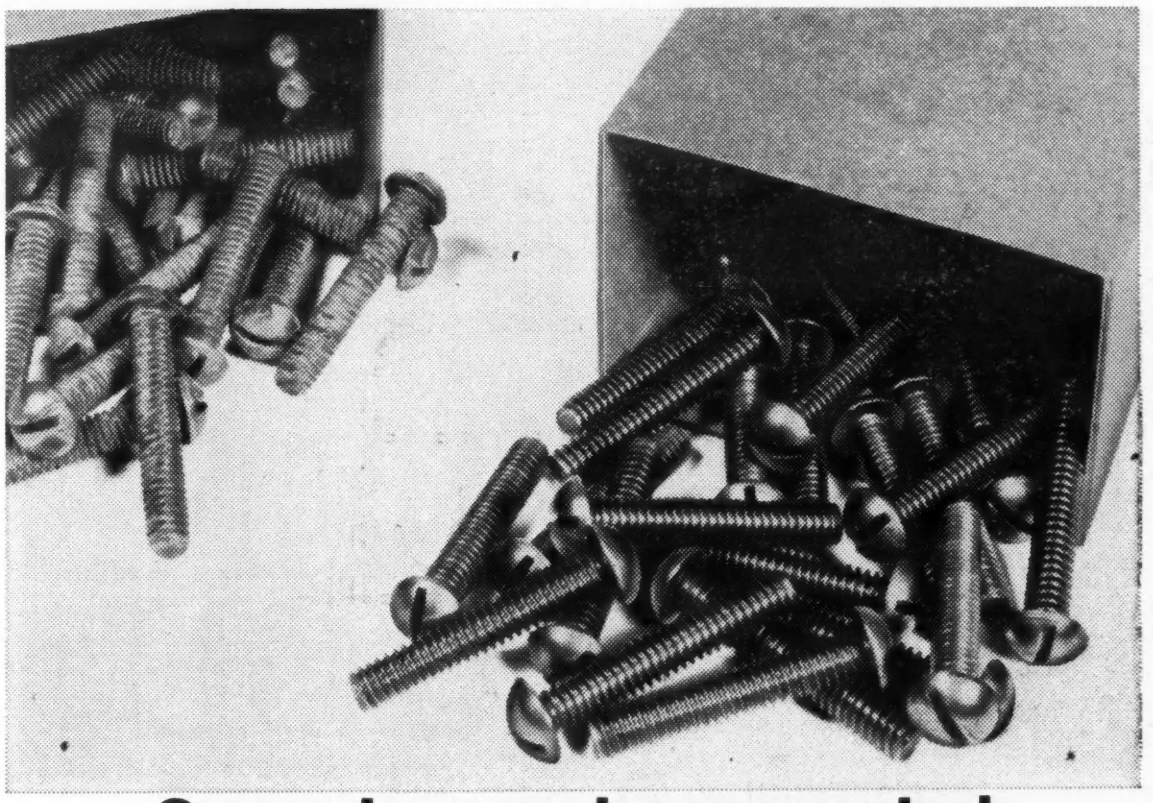
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic, 324°-349°F, b.r., 16.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
322°-350°F, b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .29 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 17.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
365°-404°F, b.r., 19°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .32 - —
367°-421°F, b.r., 20°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F, b.r., 38°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F, b.r., 25.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
221°-278°F, b.r., 34.8°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .20 - —
282°-325°F, b.r., 41.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
357°-403°F, b.r., 34°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .26 - —
358°-401°F, b.r., 24.4°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, tib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23½- —
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton 53.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .09½- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05⅝- —
Soybean oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1370- .1395
tanks lb. .1170- —
Clarified, dms. lb. .1320- .1345
tanks lb. .1120- —
Salad, dms. lb. .13⅜- .13⅞
tanks lb. .11⅜- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .18 - .20½
tanks lb. .15½- —
S. D., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Sparteine sulfate cns. oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. lb. 5.75 - 7.10
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms. lb. .15 - .16
tanks lb. .13 - —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1350- .1450
tanks lb. .1150- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 - .34
Spruce oil cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .817 - .839
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.11 - 1.12
Stannous chloride, anhyd. dms., works lb. 1.013 - 1.268
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .87½- .88½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.067 - 1.087
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed, bgs lb. .16¾- .19¼
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16¼- .18¾
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .18½- .21
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .13 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .19
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .05 - —
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .05 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate fib. dms., dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms. lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots. oz. 25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l. lb. .15 - .152
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .172
tanks, bulk, same basis lb. .12 - .127

Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white bgs., refy E. lb. .0935- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb ctns., spot lb. .67¼ - .72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms. kilo 8.80 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo. 9 00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms. kilo. 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo 8.15 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms. kilo. 22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo. 24.80 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms. kilo 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo. 24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, mycrocrystals, dms kilo. 19.65 -20.75
USP XV, powd., dms kilo. 18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.50
100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 —
Gran., dms. c.l., t.l., works. 100 lbs. 14.75 —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo 3.05 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms. kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 2.85 - 3.30

Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo 14.12 -14.85
Sulfanic acid, tech. dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. 21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots. tins kilo 15 45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo 16 55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 5.85
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more lb 2.35 —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.45 —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.90 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b cars, mines long-ton 23.50 —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton 25 00 - —
US and Canada f.o.b vessels Gulf ports long-ton 25.00 —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton 24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.

Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs 5.15 —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 6.50 —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs 4.75 —
bbls mines 100 lbs 5.75 —
lump bgs., mines 100 lbs 4.45 —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs 5.00 —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 5.75 —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs 4.65 —
virgin block, bbls, mines 100 lbs 4.70 —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.55 —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 3.80 —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.65 —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.99 —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs 4.40 —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 5.55 —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.85 —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 4.10 —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.l., works frt equald lb 04½ —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 05¼ —
tanks, same basis lb 04 —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb .10 .12
multi-unit cars, works lb .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 —
Refrigeration, 150-lb cyls. dlvd. lb. .33 —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —

# Corrosion can be prevented with SOLVAY SODIUM NITRITE

Even the finely machined, threaded surfaces of tiny screws can be kept free of rust by treating them with SOLVAY® Sodium Nitrite!

These screws are identical with one important *exception*. The contents of the right-hand box were dipped in a low cost .1% concentration of SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite to form an invisible gamma oxide protective film that guards metal surfaces against corrosion. This easy treatment works equally well on big metal parts—iron or steel sheets, tubes, bars or semi-finished parts during storage or between processing steps. Spray or dip it on, in solution—add it to circulating water systems—combine it with phosphates for greater moisture resistance. In addition, it is reported to suppress degradation in aluminum, tin, monel, copper and brass.

Get the details about the many anti-corrosion uses of SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite and a test sample...

Sodium Nitrite • Calcium Chloride • Chlorine • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash Chloroform • Potassium Carbonate • Sodium Bicarbonate • Methyl Chloride Soda Ash • Ammonium Chloride • Methylene Chloride • Monochlorobenzene Vinyl Chloride • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Carbon Tetrachloride • Snowflake® Crystals • Hydrogen Peroxide Aluminum Chloride • Cleaning Compounds • Mutual® Chromium Chemicals

Allied Chemical

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

SOLVAY branch offices and dealers are located in major centers from coast to coast.

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION DV-39
ALLIED CHEMICAL CORPORATION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N.Y.

Please send me without cost:
☐ Test sample of SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite
☐ Booklet—"Sodium Nitrite for Rust and Corrosion Prevention"

Name_____
Position_____
Company_____
Phone_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone____ State_____

## Sulfuric Acid—o-Tolidine

Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works .100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works .100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works .ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works .100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works .100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works .ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works .ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works .ton.23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works .ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works .ton.39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 -.93
bulk, f.o.b., vessel unit-ton. 1.02 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. .lb. 2.00 - 3.05

## T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .ton.31.00 -36.00
fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .ton.34.00 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, 99.95% micronized,, bgs., works .ton.38.00 - —
ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works .lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works .lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works .lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works .lb. .06 - .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works .lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works .lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works .lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works .lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. .lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, works .lb. .08½- .10
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. .lb. .08¼- .08½
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. .lb. .07½- .07⅝
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. .lb. .08¼- .09
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. .lb. .07 - .07⅛
prime, tanks, dlvd .lb. .07¼- .07⅜
special, tanks, dlvd. .lb. .07⅛- .07¼
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. .lb. .08⅝- .09⅛
50%, bbls., l.c.l. .lb. .10⅜- .10⅞
Tallow acids, dist., dms. .lb. .14¼- .16¾
tanks .lb. .11¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. .lb. .15¾- .18¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. .lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. .lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms. .lb. 3.10 - 4.00
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York, bulk, unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk .unit-ton. 8.00 - 8.25
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots .lb. 2.06 - 2.10
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots .lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots .lb. 1.96 - 2.01
Tech., dms. .lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. .lb. 7.50 - 9.50
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis .gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis .gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis .gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).

Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .40 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt .lb. .49½- —
Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250-lb. dms., smaller lots .lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms. .lb. .51 - —
Imp., NF, bgs., dms., kgs .lb. .40 - .44
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms .lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. .lb. .41 - .70
Prime, dms. .lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. .lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. .lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. .lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. .gram. No prices.
Testosterone proprionate, USP. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works .lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. .lb. .61½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. .lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. .lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works .lb. .37 - —
tanks, works .lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn .lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. .lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. .lb. .37½- —
lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver .lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver .lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. .lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms. .lb. 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophyline, anhyd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms kilo.36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms.kilo.38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms .kilo.36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots .lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots .lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works .lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis .lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more. works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo.275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. .lb. .34 - —
Spanish, bgs. .lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 2.25
USP, white, cns. .lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Tech., white, cns. .lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms. .lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. .lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (straits) .lb. 1.03¼- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd .lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd .lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd .lb. .26½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara, Falls, N.Y ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. .lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti $O_2$, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., works .lb. .09⅞- —
50% Ti $O_2$, high-tinting, dms. c.l. lb. .14⅜- —
dms., l.c.l. .lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works .lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works .lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. .lb. .78 - —
dms., l.c.l. .lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots .kilo.67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, crystl., bots. kilo.109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots .kilo.99.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots .kilo.90.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots. .kilo.22.50 -24.00
33% dry, powd., bots. .kilo.30.00 -31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis .lb. 1.50 - —

**Toluol**

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.


# $CH_2Cl_2$

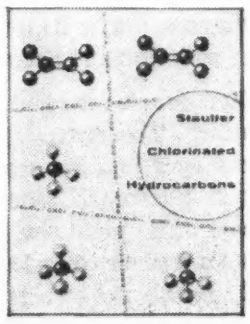
# METHYLENE CHLORIDE

At a time when this broadly useful intermediate and raw material is often in short supply, your records should show that Stauffer has huge and growing facilities for the manufacture of Methylene Chloride.

The Stauffer plant at Louisville supplies Methylene Chloride in drums of 600 pounds net capacity... in tank trucks... in tank cars of 4000, 8000 and 10,000 gallons... and in barges. Drum shipments are also made from warehouse stocks at Chicago, Houston, Akron, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Boston, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., and Niagara Falls.

Stauffer Methylene Chloride meets the highest standards of purity.

**Stauffer can also supply you with Carbon Bisulfide, Perchlorethylene, Trichlorethylene, Carbon Tetrachloride and Chloroform. An informative brochure on Stauffer Chlorinated Hydrocarbons will be sent on request. Kindly advise on your letterhead if you would care to have a copy.**




*stauffer means service*

**STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY**

**380 Madison Avenue • New York 17, N. Y.**

Prudential Plaza, Chicago 1, Illinois • 636 California Street, San Francisco 8, Calif.

P. O. Box 9716, Houston 15, Texas

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.90 - —
Tolu balsam, cn. lb. 2.75 - 3.75
Toluene coaltar indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .28 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .35 - .39
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine, red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.60 - 3.80
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.15 - 3.25
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .965 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .42½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. chys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd. E. lb. .39 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18¼- —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works. lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .23½- —
tanks, New York lb. .21¾- —
tanks, domestic mills lb. .21¼- —
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.54 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald. lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. .54 - .57

## U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22¼- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .08¼- —
Umber pigment, raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ex whse. ton. 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equal ton. 120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .63 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .17 - .19

## V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .29 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 11.25 -12.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 11.00 -11.50
whole, tins lb. 11.50 -12.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 8.00 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib dms., 500-lb lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., cns., 100.-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb. 11.25 -14.50
Haitian, cns. lb. 10.75 -13.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2. zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.


# AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE

## To Sulfuric Acid Users with Waste Disposal Problems

If handling and disposal of large quantities of sulfuric waste materials presents a problem for you—here's the answer:

**13 General Chemical plants equipped to handle spent sulfuric!**

Anacortes, Washington
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Buffalo, New York
Denver, Colorado
East St. Louis, Illinois
Elizabeth, New Jersey
El Segundo (Los Angeles), California
Hegewisch (Chicago), Illinois
Newell, Pennsylvania
North Claymont, Delaware
Port Chicago (San Francisco), California
Richmond (San Francisco), California
River Rouge, Michigan

These plants provide unmatched experience, service and facilities to customers interested in recovery of spent acid. The service and performance of these plants are certain. Behind them stand the resources and experience of Allied Chemical's General Chemical Division, the nation's primary producer of sulfuric acid, and pioneer in recovery of sulfuric waste products.

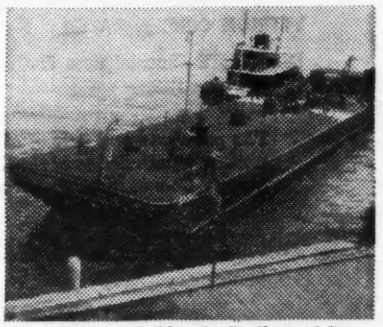
Our experience and facilities are at your service. For further information, write or phone our nearest sales office.

Allied Chemical

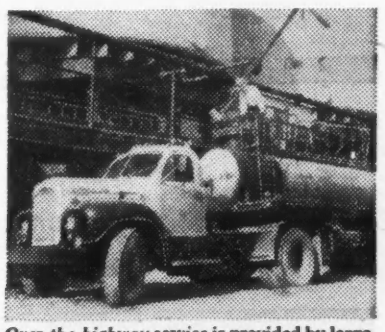
**GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION**
**40 Rector Street, New York 6, N.Y.**

*Offices:* Albany • Atlanta • Baltimore • Birmingham • Boston • Bridgeport • Buffalo • Charlotte Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland (Miss.) • Cleveland (Ohio) • Denver • Detroit • Houston Jacksonville • Kalamazoo • Los Angeles • Milwaukee • Minneapolis • New York • Philadelphia Pittsburgh • Portland (Ore.) • Providence • San Francisco • St. Louis • Seattle • Kennewick, Vancouver and Yakima (Wash.)

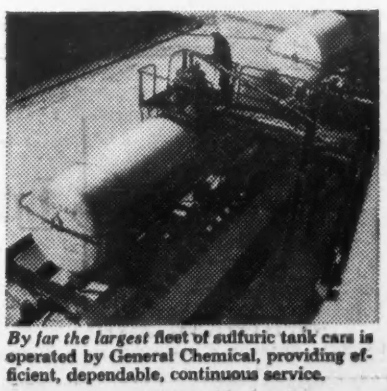
*Typical of* General Chemical's modern sulfuric acid facilities is our Delaware Works. A part of this plant is seen above.



*One of General Chemical's fleet* of large coastal barges for low-cost transportation of spent and virgin sulfuric acid. If your plant is near a coastal waterway consult us about possible savings.



*Over-the-highway service* is provided by large fleets of tank transports. Sulfuric customers are assured of prompt service.



*By far the largest* fleet of sulfuric tank cars is operated by General Chemical, providing efficient, dependable, continuous service.

## Vinyl n-Butyl Ether—Zinc Chloride

Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .50 · —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Vinyl ether, tech., dms. c.l., works lb. 26 · —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. 28 · —
tanks, works lb. 25 · —
Vinyl ether USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 · —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot. 1.56 · —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 29¼ · —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30 · —
tanks, works lb. .27¼ · —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 · —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 · —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 · —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 · —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 · —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b., dest., frt. prepaid lb. .14 · —

Viosterol, in nat vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 · —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 · —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 · —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 · —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units .10 · —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 · —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. 10 · —
Vitamin $B_1$ (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin $B_2$ (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin $B_{12}$, cryst., USP 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram.163.00 · —
1% vitamin $B_{12}$, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.93 · —

Vitamin $B_{12}$, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of $B_{12}$ activity gram.150.00 · —
0.1 percent trituration of cryst. $B_{12}$ with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.188.00 · —
Vitamin $B_{12}$, 1% vitamin $B_{12}$, oral grade solids, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.55 · —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin $D_2$, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 · —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo45.00 · —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin $K_1$, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 · —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

## W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 2.10 · —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 · —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 · —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 · —
Watchung-type reds, bbls. lb. 1.95 · —

### Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal.12.25 · —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 · .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 · —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb .18 · —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 · —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb 6.35 · 17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns. lb. 3.75 · 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 · .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb .22 · —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 · —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.56.00 · —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 · —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.44.00 · —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 · 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. lb 4.90 · 5.85

## X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 · —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 · —
Chicago dist. gal. .29 · —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 · —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 · —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 · —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 · —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 · —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 · —
Minnequa, Col. gal. .29 · —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29 · —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 · —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal .29 · —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29 · —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 · —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal 29 · —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 · —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 · —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .30 · —
Houston, Tex. gal. .27 · —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 · —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 · —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .28 · —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .29 · —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 · —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 · —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 · —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 · —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 · —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 · —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 · —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 · —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 · —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 · —
tanks, same basis lb .38 · —

### Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

## Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb. 2.15 · 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 · —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 · —
80 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 · —
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 · —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 · —
Torula, USP, dlvd lb. .18 · —
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .40 · .42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon bots lb.19.00 · 25.00

### Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots lb.28.00 · 31.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 4.75 · 5.25

## Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. .343 · —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .373 · —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. lb. .53 · —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works lb. .29¾- —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .23 · —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 · —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran. dms lb. .42 · —
NF, precip., powd., dms lb. .26 · —
Tech. soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.80 · —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.40 · —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.15 · —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### HIGH PURITY RARE EARTH METALS

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|---|---|---|---|
| Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 10.70 | - — |
| dms., l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 11.20 | - — |
| gran., fib dms., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 11.45 | - — |
| fib. dms., l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 11.95 | - — |
| Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. | lb. | .29 | - — |
| Basic, bbls., dlvd. | lb. | .34 | - — |
| Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works | lb. | .55 | - — |
| dms., smaller lots, works | lb. | .57 | - — |
| Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works | lb. | .1460- | — |
| Pigment, bbls., c.l., works | lb. | .15 | - — |
| bbls., l.c.l., works | lb. | .16 | - — |
| Zinc fluoride, bbls., works | lb. | .49 | - .50 |
| Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .21½- | — |
| dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .23½- | — |
| Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St Louis | lb. | .11 | - — |
| Prime western, slabs, New York. | lb. | .11½- | — |
| Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld | lb. | .27 | - — |
| 10% Zn., dms., frt. alld | lb. | .33 | - — |
| Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works | lb. | .20 | - — |
| Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .14½- | — |
| bgs., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .15½- | — |
| leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld | lb. | .15⅛- | — |
| bgs., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .16⅛- | — |
| 50% bgs., c.l., same basis | lb. | .15⅜- | — |
| bgs., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .16⅜- | — |
| Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld. | lb. | .16¼- | — |
| bgs., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .17¼- | — |
| red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis. | lb. | .15¼- | — |
| bgs., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .16¼- | — |
| white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis. | lb. | .16¾- | — |
| bgs., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .17¾- | — |
| USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .17¼- | — |
| ctns., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .18¼- | — |
| Zinc oxide, Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher. | | | |
| Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms | lb. | .45 | - .46 |
| NF, powd., dms | lb. | .48 | - .49 |
| Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld | lb. | .36¼- | — |
| Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works | lb. | .12½- | .14 |
| Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., | lb. | .41 | — |
| Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, ctns., l.c.l. | lb. | .42 | - .46 |
| 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E | 100 lbs. | 8.75 | - — |
| bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E | 100 lbs. | 9.75 | - — |
| USP, gran., dms. | lb. | .26 | - — |
| Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher. | | | |
| Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .2530- | — |
| Zinc undecylenate, dms. | lb. | 2.00 | - — |
| Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate). | | | |
| Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 10.25 | - — |
| bbls, c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 10.85 | - — |
| bbls., l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 11.35 | - — |
| Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld | lb. | .26 | - — |
| normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld | lb. | .52 | - — |
| Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works. | lb. | .03⅛- | — |
| bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works | lb. | .03⅜- | — |
| bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. | lb. | .04 | - — |
| bgs., smaller lots, works | lb. | .06½- | — |
| Zircon (G), milled, bgs. c.l., works. | lb. | .04⅛- | — |
| bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works | lb. | .04⅜- | — |
| bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works | lb. | .04⅝- | — |
| bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works | lb. | .07½- | — |
| Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher. | | | |
| Zirconium acetate, soln., 13% $ZrO_2$, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works | lb. | .23 | - — |
| Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade dms., works | lb. | 14.00 | -15.00 |
| Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works | lb. | 1.50 | - — |
| Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works | lb. | .45½- | — |
| bgs., smaller lots, works | lb. | .48 | - — |
| milled, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .59 | - — |
| bgs., 5-ton lots, works | lb. | .59½- | — |
| bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works | lb. | .60 | - — |
| bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works | lb. | .60½- | — |
| bgs., smaller lots, works | lb. | .63 | - — |
| Glass polishing grade, 94-97% $ZrO_2$, bgs., works | lb. | .55 | - .65 |
| Opacifier grade, 85-90% $ZrO_2$, bgs., | lb. | .27 | - .50 |
| Stabilized oxide, 91% $ZrO_2$, milled, bgs | lb. | .62 | - .85 |
| Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works | lb. | .35½- | — |

## *Penicillin's Development*

—*Continued from page 5*

ago "a difficult feat which many chemist had come to regard as impossible," adding that in 1958 Dr. Sheehan had reported on his production of "the identical compound by total synthesis" as that reported by the British last week.

**Chemical Means Recognized**

The ACS award announcement also took note of the fact that Dr. Sheehan had converted his synthesis into a variety of penicillins and had succeeded in doing this by chemical means without resorting to the fermentation process.

There are two reasons, ACS said, that a search is being made for new forms of penicillin and for new processes of producing them: (1) new forms may be useful against bacteria now resistant to penicillin and against diseases which cannot now be treated successfully with penicillin, and (2) new forms may be better tolerated by patients now allergic to penicillin.

Dr. Sheehan himself, whose studies at MIT have been sponsored by Bristol Laboratories and who has been doing work with researchers from Merck, Sharp & Dohme, said that one of the twelve new models of penicillin produced in his work has proved effective against a staphylococcus organism that was resistant to natural penicillin but that the new drug did not seem to warrant commercial production.

His words were backed up by a statement from Merck which noted that "several of the new penicillins are effective against certain strains of staphylococcus resistant of penicillin G. They proved active in animals. However, the effectiveness has not been of an order of magnitude to be practical for a product to date. Our investigation in this field continues and we hope that a practical product may be developed in the future."

## *Esso Ethylene Unit*

—*Continued from page 3*

pair period, with high-purity ethylene from its underground storage unit at Sorrento, La., and with lower-purity material from the Baton Rouge refinery.

Esso notes that the crash-program shaved some four-and-a-half months off what might be considered "normal" construction schedules.

Included in the reconstruction were several fire-protection and fire-control projects. Also, new steam boilers were installed to recover waste heat from the turbines.

The unit uses a distillation process to produce high ethylene material from a mixture of refinery gaases.

## Obituaries

### Deane O. Hubbard

Deane O. Hubbard, senior process engineer for the chemical divisions of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, died March 11 in Stamford, Conn. He was fifty-three years old.

Prior to joining FMC in 1957, Mr. Hubbard was with the H. K. Ferguson Company where he specialized in chlorine plant design and operations. Prior to that, he was a project engineer for many years with Hooker Chemical Corporation.

### John Stauf

John Stauf, district manager for the chemical department of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, and a former vice-president of Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical Corporation, also New York, died in that city on March 10.

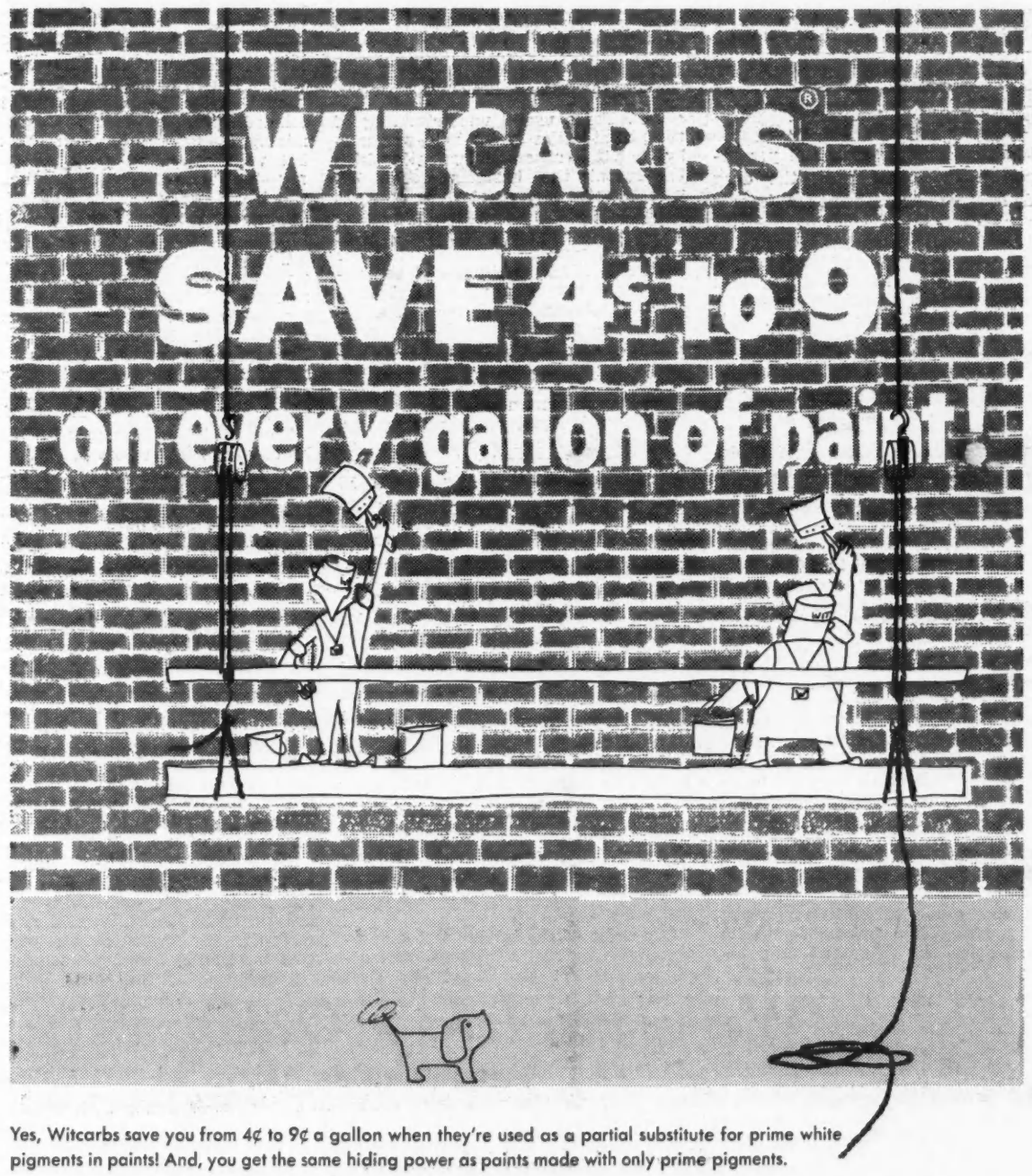
Mr. Stauf joined Solvay in 1922 as head of the statistical department. In 1937 he was named director of sales and in 1947 was appointed to a vice-presidential post. After leaving Solvay in 1951, Mr. Stauf joined McKesson & Robbins as manager of the northeast district, a post he held until his death.

**Walter R. Bock,** with Chemical Rubber Company, Cleveland, Ohio, for some forty years, died on March 8. He was sixty-six years old.

**John Blair Moffett,** counsel for Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, for thirty-seven years, died March 8 in that city. He was seventy-three years old. Senior partner in the law firm of Moffett, Frye & Leopold, Mr. Moffett had also been a director of Sun Oil's Canadian subsidiary, Sun Oil Company, Ltd.

**John F. Serra,** a salesman in the fibers division of Celanese Corporation of America, New York, died March 9 in Jupiter, Fla. He was seventy-seven years old and had been with Celanese for thirty years.

**Luther B. Turner,** senior market development associate with Enjay Company, New York, died March 5 in Louisville, Ky. He was fifty-five years old. Mr. Turner, with the firm for twenty-seven years, was an expert on polymers and plastics.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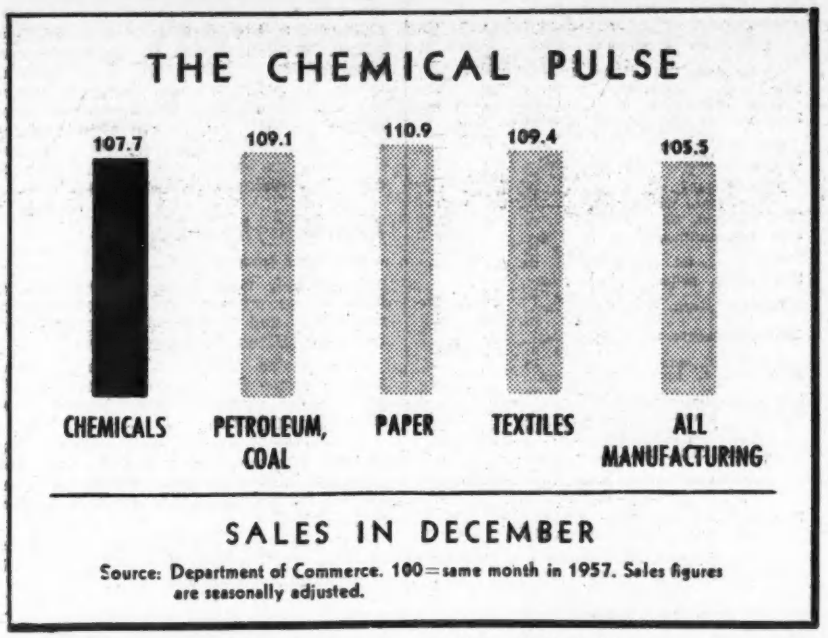



## Economic Missionaries

Because of its fundamental person-to-person functional area, the drug trade is especially qualified for the role of "one of the nation's major democratic influences throughout the world" attributed to it by one of its broadest-visioned, most forward looking and thinking leaders quoted in an article on page 7 of OPD for March 9. But, there is a useful and necessary place in that missionary field for every division of US business. There is good, timely and important advice for all in what the drug-trade leader had to say about meeting and beating the Soviets on the world's economic battlefields. Particularly pertinent, because the economic war is a conflict between US free private enterprise and Soviet monopoly, is the lesson in the drug leader's presentation of the commercial, social and political benefits deriving from the setting up of plants abroad.

Other approaches to a similar conclusion had been made about a week earlier by leaders in other industries in addresses to the world trade conference in Chicago. They urged US manufacturers to follow the example of leaders in the automotive, electronic and other fields in supplementing their lines of production with imported products. They also earnestly advocated private investment programs abroad, spurred by tax exemptions, as a substitute for governmental foreign aid programs. In that, they were strongly of the tax-exemption idea.

The drug trade can do its part along the importing line by adding to its lines the new British specialized penicillins. For a useful understanding of the potentialities of the help-yourself-by-helping-others interrelationships throughout the business world, US private enterprise as a whole can get helpful supplements to the drug-trade leader's lesson from the Bureau of Foreign Commerce pamphlet on "The US Trade Missions Program," the recent outlining of a "Ten-Point Program for expanding Overseas Investment," by an assistant Secretary of Commerce, and especially the "Plan for Waging the Economic War," presented to the Business Advisory Council by the chairman of the Committee for Economic Development. There will, no doubt, be much worth learning at the First International Chemistry Exposition in Mexico City March 13 to April 5; the California International Trade Fair and Industrial Exposition to be held at Los Angeles April 1 to 12, and at the symposium on Soviet developments, scheduled for April 28 in New York.

There is much for private enterprise to do for all-world betterment. There is much for it to learn about the why, what, and how of that doing. In the benefits of its learning and doing, it will have a large and valuable share for itself.

## Federal Labor Legislating

Labor legislation is going to get a great deal of talk in the current session of the federal lawmakers. It may get some action—favorable, of course, because, if it does, it is going to be legislation for labor.

The scope of the talking will encompass much that is "re" labor—labor relations, labor reform, labor remuneration, labor responsibility—and the welfare of the public will quite likely be wholly lost in the shuffle, because, although there has been some high-minded pronouncements about not mixing up labor reform in the same bill with amending—perhaps emend-mg—the Taft-Hartley act, the "re" which will get by far the smallest percentage of the consideration it should have is labor responsibility.

The taxpaying public should stand up and demand of its legislative representatives that labor responsibility get the first, the most, and the best consideration in their deliberations. The necessary service of the public should have adequate legal protection against the dictates of labor leaders who have not one iota of concern for it.

That need has been greatly stressed by the big labor report that the Secretary of—should that be "for"?—Labor is firmly opposed to mandatory arbitration and by the all-out determination of a labor group most inconsiderate of anything for the public to organize the service staffs of hospitals.

## The Outbreak in Bolivia

Everyone who has any motivation, commercial, social or political, for being interested in or concerned with the unity and welfare of the Western Hemisphere must have been deeply disturbed by the news from Bolivia a fortnight ago that crowds of demonstrators had burned a United States flag and stoned the embassy and the information office of this country in La Paz.

All who recognize the desirability and the anti-communist necessity of full friendly Pan-American neighborliness must be puzzled over the reported reason for the demonstration—publication in a leading US magazine of a suggestion attributed to an embassy official that Bolivia should be nationally ended and its territory split up among the neighboring nations.

The Department of State is reported to have denied that such a suggestion had been made by "any responsible source." An executive of the magazine was reported to have declared that its article was but reporter's coverage of economic conditions in Bolivia—they had been of much national concern for some months. Neither of those statements excuses publication of the naturally offensive suggestion.

It has been rather casually reported that there would be some looking into the matter in Washington, at least by some minor congressional group. That would not meet the deplorable situation. The source of the certainly undiplomatic suggestion must be discovered and disclosed by the Department of State and dealt with in strict accordance with the full requirements of international diplomatic codes, whether that source be public or private.

## Washington Talks It Over

**Food and Drug Administration Officials Are Whipping Up a Color Additives Bill of Their Own, But It Will Be Several Weeks Before They Can Show a First Draft to Their HEW Bosses.**

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

Food and Drug Administration officials are making progress on the drafting of the proposed color additives bill, but it will be several weeks before the first draft is ready for submission to top officials of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

FDA hasn't exactly thrown out the bill that industry prepared and had introduced last year—but neither is it using the measure as the model or basis on which to build the agency's own proposal. Undoubtedly, many provisions in the industry's bill will show up in some form or other in the FDA bill, but the completed product will be essentially an FDA bill and not the industry bill.

HEW Secretary Arthur Flemming put the FDA to work on drafting a color additives control law right after the supreme court ruled last December that existing law does not give the secretary the right to "limit" the use of coaltar color additives. As the court sees it, the HEW boss can only bar them entirely or allow them to be used freely.

Mr. Flemming wants a strong law on the subject and is not accepting industry's arguments that the law should only cover new colors, while leaving the certified colors now on the market untouched. Any "grandfather clause" included in the legislation will be limited to those products which have already met the tests to be applied to new colors.

The new law will be patterned after the pesticide control law and the new food additives law which has just become effective. It will require proof to be shown to the satisfaction of the FDA scientists that a color additive is safe in the amounts that are intended to be used. Tolerances will be established.

Also, the bill will contain provisions against the use of any color for deceptive purposes or in violation of any provision of the food, drug and cosmetic act. Provisions will be included that will allow the government to specify the products in which it may be used.

At the present stage of proceedings, FDA officials are writing up the general outlines of intended policy and coverage of the law. This will be turned over to the legal staff, probably this week, to be whipped into tentative bill form.

## OPD'S BOOKSHELF

### Pharmaceutical Progress

This volume, THE MERCHANTS OF LIFE,* by Tom Mahoney, evaluates the pharmaceutical industry in recent years—strides the author feels are based fundamentally on stepped-up research programs which, in their turn, stem from heavy research investments.

The author argues that 60 percent of the current drugs have been available for less than a decade, and that nine-tenths of the prescriptions written today are for these new drugs.

Mr. Mahoney's book discusses the risks undertaken by pharmaceutical houses in investing heavily in research programs.

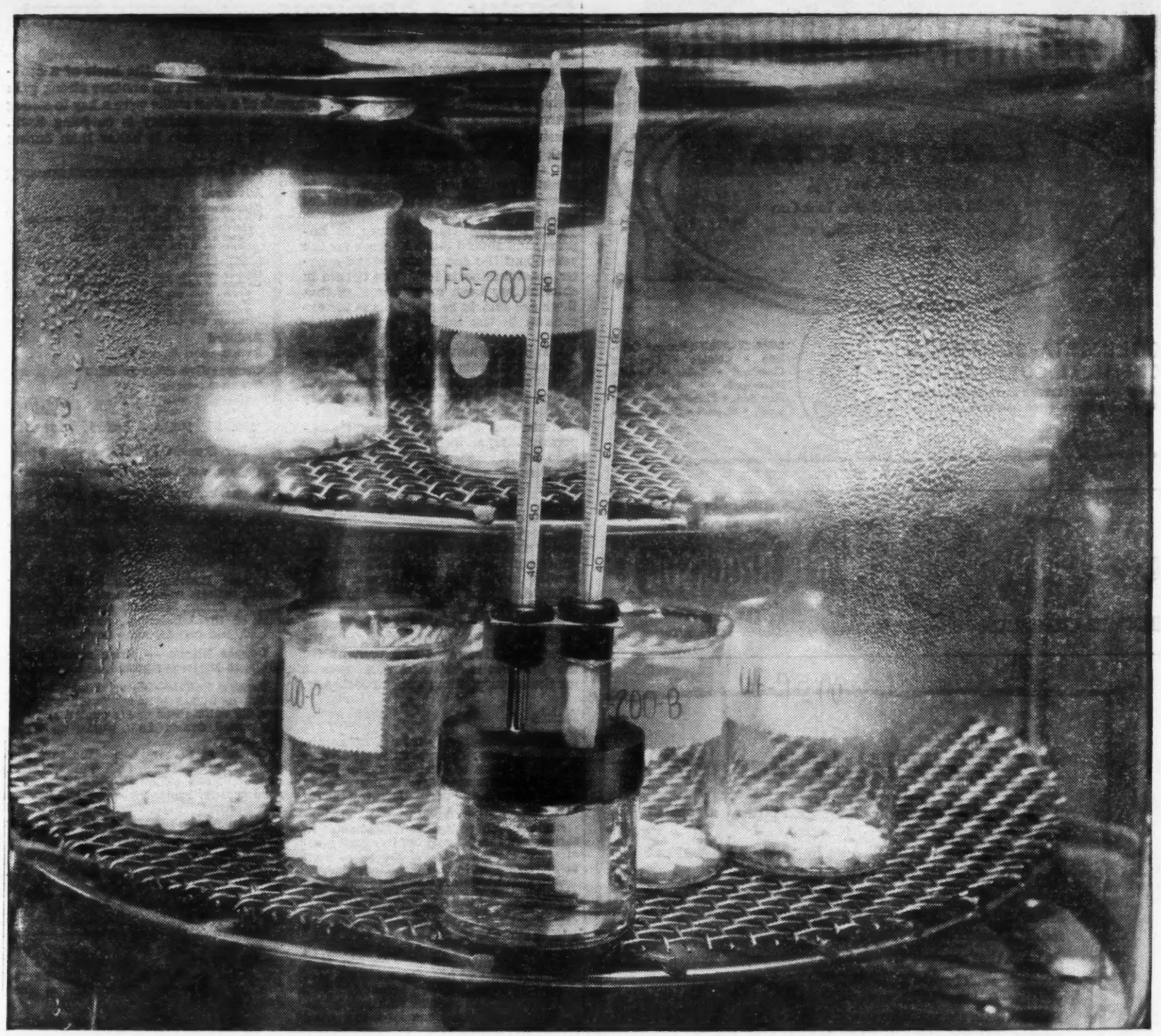
The book was published on its own merits and was not underwritten by a firm or group of firms.

*THE MERCHANTS OF LIFE. By Tom MAHONEY. 278 pages. Harper & Bros., New York. $3.75.

### All About Thermoplastics

A review of the engineering fundamentals on which the design of plastics processing equipment is based, Ernest C. Bernhardt's PROCESSING OF THERMOPLASTIC MATERIALS* offers a practical application of these fundamentals in the analysis of thermoplastic processing problems. In effect, the book is a basic textbook on thermoplastic processing and as such discusses such processes as injection molding, calendering, extrusion, sheet forming and the casting of hollow objects.

*PROCESSNG OF THERMOPLASTIC MATERIALS. Edited by Ernest C. Bernhardt. 690 pages. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York. $18.

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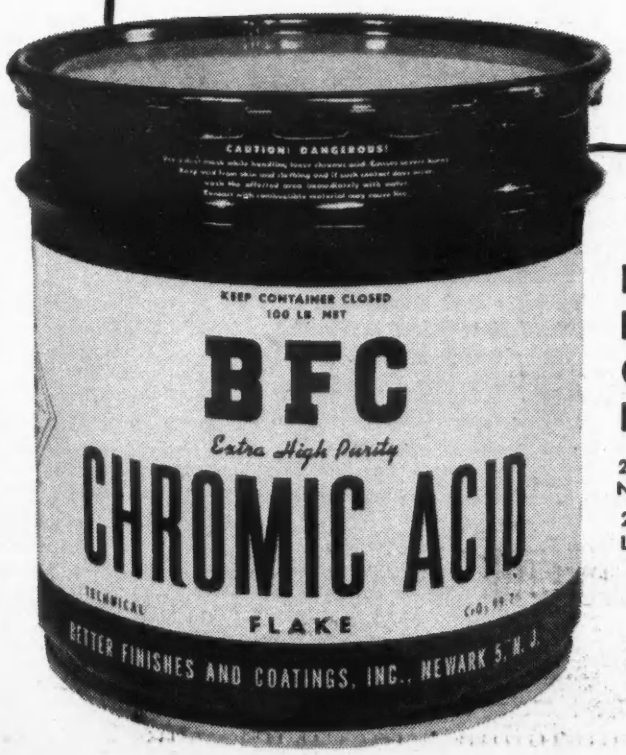


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# Heavy Chemicals

A host of copper chemicals moved higher last week on the heels of a cent-and-a-half rise in copper metal. Platinum metal racked up another strong gain owing to scarcity on world markets. Threats of a steel strike were a key to strong heavy chemicals sales last week. Since the steel industry is outdoing itself, consumption of chemicals by steel and metal fabricators is better than during peak production periods two and three years ago. Producers report that all types of container shipments are in good demand—everything from bottles to barge-loads.

Chlorine business continues to improve, and should reach its peak for the year about the end of the second quarter, most producers feel. The upturn in chlorine has been so encouraging that there are said to be many plans for expansion in the talking stage at present.

Alkalies are moving well in the direction of chemicals and textiles. Caustic soda demand from paper producers is active, and the rayon and film industry is also showing lively interest.

Production levels of industrially important inorganic chemicals were lower than for November, but generally higher than for December, 1957, according to the Bureau of Census (see table below).

Antimony market suffered considerably last year. Domestic output, imports, consumption and stocks all declined considerably from 1957 levels, according to the Bureau of Mines.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended March 7 at 90.1 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 93.0 percent for the previous week, and 86.3 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

## Price Trends

**Advanced**

Copper carbonate, 85c. per cwt.
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., ¾c. per lb.
Cupric, dehydrate, ½c. per lb.
Cupric, dried cryst., ½c. per lb.
Cuprous, 1.05c. per lb.
Copper hydrate, 1c. per lb.
Copper metal, 1½c. per lb.
Copper nitrate, ½c. per lb.
Copper sulfate, CP, 4/10c. per lb.
Cryst., 40c. per cwt.
Monohydrate, 55c. per cwt.
Tribasic, 75c. per cwt.
Platinum $10 per oz.

**Reduced**

Stannic oxide, 1c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100—1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Mar. 14, 1958 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 106.58 | 106.28 | 105.89 | 104.58 |

*For Current Prices see page 9*

## Acids

**Hydrochloric**—The steel industry continues to boom. Consequently, acid sales in the direction of steel and metal fabrication interests are heavy. Producers say that the whole end-use pattern for hydrochloric is showing increased activity.

**Sulfuric**—There is some indication of an early pickup in demand for fertilizer manufacture. However, as yet there has been no strong trend in this direction.

Other end uses are showing good rates of activity at the present time. They include Rayon, paper and pulp, and chemicals. Steel is the key bright spot in the market at present.

Last week's steel production rose to an estimated new record of 2,600,000 tons, or 91.8 percent of capacity, from the previous week's actual record output of 2,556,000 tons, or 90.3 percent of capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

## Bases and Salts

**Copper Carbonate**—With higher copper, carbonate was raised to 34.85c. per pound, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, and 36.35c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

**Copper Chloride**—Cupric anhydrous was raised to 44¾c. per pound, drums, carlots, works, and 45¼c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Cupric dihydrate was increased to 30½c. per pound, drums, truckloads, works, and 31c. per pound, less truckloads, same basis.

Cupric crystals (dried) were increased to 38¾c. per pound, drums, truckloads, f.o.b. works, and 39¼c. per pound, less truckloads, same basis.

Cuprous chloride was boosted to 40.30c. per pound, drums, truckloads, f.o.b. works, and 43.30c. per pound, smaller lots, same basis.

**Copper Hydrate**—With higher copper metal, hydrate was advanced to 51¾c. per pound, drums, carlots, freight allowed east of the Mississippi, and 52¼c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

**Copper Nitrate** — Price moved up to 30¾c. to 32¾c. per pound, as to quantity.

**Copper Sulfate**—Material was boosted owing to higher primary producers' copper. CP sulfate was newly quoted at 19.2c. per pound, drums, f.o.b. works, up 4/10c. per pound.

Crystal 99 percent was lifted to $12.30 per cwt., bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and $12.80 to $15.30 per cwt., smaller lots, same basis, an increase of 40c. per cwt.

Monohydrate was raised to $23.05 per cwt., drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, and $23.25 per cwt., less carlots, same basis, a boost of 55c. per cwt.

Tribasic was increased to $28.15 per cwt., bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and $29.15 to $32.15 per cwt. for smaller lots.

**Magnesite**—A producer announced last week that it would boost prices on three grades of calcined magnesite by $3.75 per ton effective April 1. This will be the first price change for this material since July, 1953.

**Sulfur**—The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, represent production, shipments and stocks of sulfur of a purity of 97 percent or greater during specified periods in the United States, in tons:

| | 1958 | 1957 |
|---|---|---|
| Native production | 4,644,812 | 5,491,210 |
| Shipments | 4,644,017 | 5,031,155 |
| Sales* | 4,625,294 | 5,005,112 |
| Stocks† | 4,442,066 | 4,422,548 |
| Recovered production | 619,594 | 519,078 |
| Shipments | 599,366 | 498,151 |
| Sales* | 599,398 | 481,449 |
| Stocks† | 177,271 | 157,075 |

* Calculated from production and change in stocks during the period.

† Producers' stocks at mines or plants in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

## Inorganic Chemicals Output: December

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

| | Dec. | Nov. |
|---|---|---|
| Aluminum chloride anhyd. | 3,173 | 2,569 |
| liq. cryst. | 1,826 | 1,948 |
| Aluminum sulfate, coml. | 65,090 | 62,974 |
| iron-free | 3,633 | 4,201 |
| Calcium carbide | 92,803 | 88,256 |
| Carbon dioxide, liq., gas; solid | 28,621; 29,655 | 27,211; 30,715 |
| Chlorine gas | 333,220 | 335,358 |
| Hydrochloric acid | 75,755 | 78,018 |
| Hydrofluoric acid | 7,128 | 6,899 |
| Hydrogen peroxide | 2,479 | 2,487 |
| Nitric acid | 244,816 | 258,135 |
| Phosphoric acid | 143,330 | 144,637 |
| Phosphorus, elemental | 32,086 | 27,730 |
| Phosphorus oxychloride | 1,584 | 1,695 |
| Phosphorus trichloride | 1,505 | 1,525 |
| Potash, caustic, liq. | 7,278 | 7,392 |
| solid | 1,638 | 1,753 |
| Soda ash, syn., light | 180,938 | 182,093 |
| dense | 130,389 | 148,248 |
| Soda ash, natural | 54,699 | 57,337 |
| Soda, caustic, liquid | 372,773 | 373,994 |
| dry | 41,879 | 43,464 |
| Sodium bichromate and chromate | 9,008 | 9,760 |
| Sodium chlorate | 6,828 | 5,754 |
| Sodium hydrosulfite | 2,099 | 2,162 |
| Sodium metal | 8,854 | 8,546 |
| Sodium phosphate, tribasic | 3,842 | 3,834 |
| Meta | 4,703 | 4,812 |
| Tetra | 8,662 | 9,078 |
| Acid pyro | 1,188 | 1,470 |
| Tripoly | 51,939 | 48,571 |
| Sodium silicate | 43,597 | 49,728 |
| Sodium sulfate, anhyd. | 22,792 | 21,432 |
| Glaubers salt | 6,455 | 9,465 |
| Salt cake, crude | 53,183 | 58,475 |
| Sulfuric acid, gross | 1,474,526 | 1,469,176 |

# Heavy Chemicals

The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, show imports of Mexican sulfur into the United States during specified periods.

| *Long Tons* | *Oct.* | *Sept.* |
|---|---|---|
| Ore | 5,000 | 2,500 |
| In any form | 63,181 | 44,660 |
| Total | 68,181 | 47,160 |
| *Dollar Value* | *Oct.* | *Sept.* |
| Ore | $103,750 | $60,000 |
| In any form | 1,379,367 | 1,184,043 |
| Total | $1,483,117 | $1,244,043 |

**Stannic Oxide** — Declined last week to $1.11 to $1.12 per pound, spot, as to quantity.

## Nonferrous Metals

**Aluminum**—The industry racked up an all-time high in monthly output in January, putting out 156,708 tons, according to the Aluminum Association. December production was 152,301 tons.

**Copper**—Primary producers acquiesced to world pressure on prices and posted advances of 1½c. per pound in the red metal last week. Copper is newly quoted at 31½c. per pound, delivered US destinations, with some custom smelters at least a half-cent higher.

**Mercury**—Metal was quiet, listed at $218 to $223 per flask, spot.

**Platinum**—This metal racked up a ten-dollar gain last week, and was quoted at $77 to $85 per troy ounce, spot.

**Zinc**—The following figures, reported by the American Zinc Institute, report production and stocks of zinc metal during specified periods, in tons.

| *Production* | *Feb.* | *Jan.* |
|---|---|---|
| Special High Grade | 26,803 | 29,953 |
| High Grade | 6,148 | 4,156 |
| Intermediate | 2,438 | 1,785 |
| Prime Western | 35,785 | 40,587 |
| Total | 71,174 | 76,481 |
| *Stocks* | *Feb.* | *Jan.* |
| Special High Grade | 59,559 | 54,452 |
| High Grade | 5,307 | 7,192 |
| Intermediate | 4,197 | 3,996 |
| Prime Western | 131,398 | 130,137 |
| Total | 200,461 | 195,777 |

## *Minerals Industry Worried*

*—Continued from page 3*

varying interpretations placed on the law by different agents of the department. Two years ago, he said, the Internal Revenue Service ruled exactly opposite from what it had ruled ten years earlier on the same set of facts.

W. N. Williams, vice-president of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, took exception to the rigidity of the proposed new definition. He noted that the Treasury's bill specifically designates certain treatment processes and describes other processes in general terms to be considered mining for depletion purposes, but no allowance is made for technological changes in processing of minerals.

**Sees Some Ambiguity**

He also thought there was some ambiguity in the provisions of the bill insofar as they relate to the processing of trona or soda ash.

In the extraction of the soda ash from the mineral, there is a process of drying and decarbonation which the Treasury, under its present adminitstrative practice, recognizes as an ordinary treatment process allowable for depletion purposes, he said. The bill, however, is not clear on the point whether this administrative practice is to be continued. He urged the committee to clarify this matter in its report on the bill.

Speaking for the National Lime Association, Philip L. Corson, of G. & W. H. Corson, Inc., Plymouth Meeting, Penn., said that one of the greatest problems from the standpoint of the lime industry has been the lack of uniformity in the application of the law and regulations in connection with "what is gross income from mining." He did not think the Treasury's new bill would bring about uniformity.

Charles A. Specht, president of Minerals & Chemicals Corporation of America, Menlo Park, N. J., told the committee of some of the problems in the china clay and fullers earth mining and processing industry and expressed objections to the Treasury proposal because it would cast doubt and uncertainties on understandings and agreements the industry has reached with the department in the past after much time and effort.


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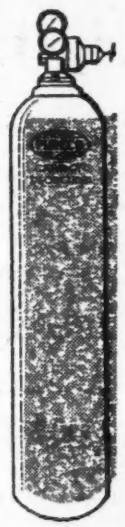

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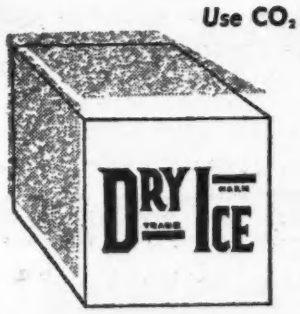


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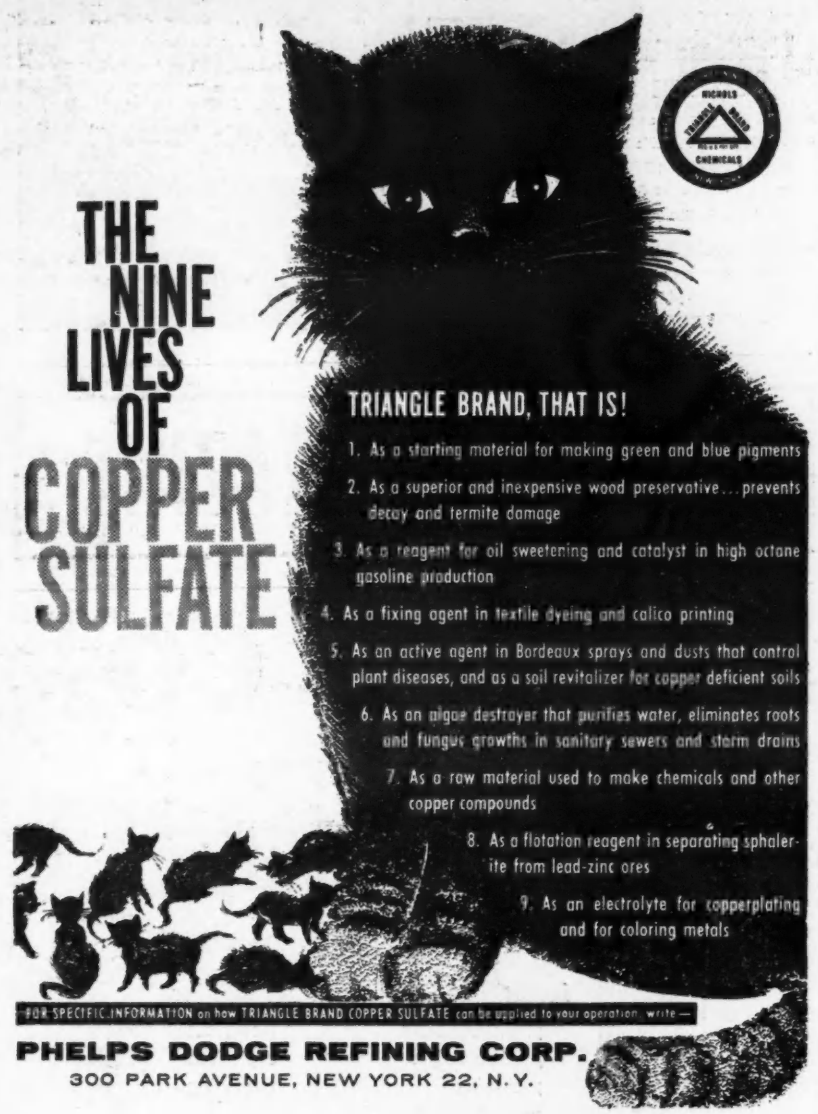
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## Bids Wanted

**Aminoacetic Acid,** 384 bots., Bid IFB M5-103-50, Mar. 24, Marketing Div., Drugs & Chemicals, VA Supply Depot, Somerville, N. J.

**Amylase,** USP, 100 kgs., P.A. No. 89-370-99-P1-9220, Mar. 31 Sam Yung Chemical Co., Ltd., No. 146, Kwanhun-Dong, Chongno-Ku, Seoul, Korea.

**Anise Oil,** 624 bots., Bid IFB M5-103-59, Mar. 24, Marketing Div., Drugs & Chemicals, VA, Supply Depot, Somerville, N. J.

**Cresol,** USP 5 M/T, P.A. No. 89-370-99-P1-9220, Mar. 31, Sam Yung Chemical Co., Ltd., No. 146, Kwanhun-Dong, Chongno-Ku, Seoul, Korea

**Chloracetophenone,** (CN), 12,000 lbs., MIL-C-10338B, Bid IFB 59-92, April 1, US Army Procurement District, New York, 290 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y.

**Dextrose,** 2880 bots., Bid IFB M5-103-59, Mar. 24, Marketing Div., Drugs & Chemicals, VA Supply Depot, Somerville, N. J.

**Diphenylaminechlorarsine,** 9,500 lbs., Grade 2, MIL-D-11772A, Bid IFB 59-92, April 1, US Army Chemical Procurement District, New York, 290 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y.

**Drugs,** Dihydrostreptomycin Sulfate, 100 kilos, Procaine Pencillin G in oil, 100 Bu., Pencillin V, 50 kilos, P.A. No. 89-370-99-P1-9220, Mar. 24, Dong Yang Pharmaceutical Co., #111, Myo-Dong, Chon-gro-Ku, Seoul, Korea; Distreptamide tablets, 500 bots., Sulmet Sulfadimethylpyrimidine, 4,000 bots., Invitation No. 582-17029, April 8, Central Purchasing Authority, P. O. Box H-5, Saigon, Vietnam; Ascorbic Acid, 72 bots., Morphine Sulfate tablets, 672 bots., Opium tincture, 60 bots., Marketing Div., Drugs & Chemicals, VA Supply Depot, Somerville, N. J.

**Isopropyl Alcohol,** 480 dms., Marketing Div. for Technical & Scientific Supply, VA Supply Depot, Somerville, N. J.

**Lactose,** USP, 2 M/T, P.A. No. 89-370-99-P1-9220, Mar. 31, Sam Yung, Chemical Co., Ltd., No. 146, Kwanhun-Dong, Chongno-Ku, Seoul, Korea.

**Paint,** 15,434 gals., asphalt varnish, 2,170 gals., cut shellac, Bid IFB 155-2413-59B, Mar. 28, 7,685 gals., primer coating, Spec. MIL-P-15930A with GSSO Spec. exception 8010-316, Bid IFB 155-2414-59B, Mar. 24, 4,212 gals., cellulose nitrate lacquer, 13,200 gals., enamel, Bid IFB 155-2421-59B, Mar. 30, 15,000 gals., primer paint, Spec. Fed. TT-P-656A (GPL), Bid IFB 155-2433-59B, Mar. 30, 13,495 gals., Aircraft B enamel, 5,236 gals., camouflage enamel, 27,360 gals., lacquer, Bid IFB-155-2410-59B, Mar. 24, 40,535 gals., submarine enamel, Bid IFB 155-2427-59B, Mar. 30, 3,700 gals., water tank enamel, spec. MIL-P-15145A, Amend. 2 with GSSO Spec. Exception 8010-309, Bid IFB 155-2425-59B, Mar. 30, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

**Papain,** USP, 50 kgs., P.A. No. 89-370-99-P1-9220, Mar. 31, Sam Yung Chemical Co., Ltd., No. 146, Kwanhun-Dong, Seoul, Korea.

**Petrolatum,** USP, snow white, 5 M/T, P.A. No. 89-370-99-P1-9220, Mar. 31, Sam Yung Chemical Co., Ltd., No. 146, Kwanhun-Dong, Chongno-Ku, Seoul, Korea.

**Soda Ash,** 300 tons, Fed. Spec. O-S-751d, Bid IFB 04-684-59-76, Mar. 23, Base Procurement Office, Vanderberg AFB, Calif.

**Xylene,** 14,400 bots., Marketing Div. for Technical & Scientific Supply, VA Supply Depot, Somerville, N. J.

## Calif. CMRA Meets April 9

The Chemical Market Research Association of Southern California will hold a symposium April 9 at 2 p.m. at the Rodger Young Auditorium in Los Angeles. The symposium will extend through the afternoon and evening. The charge, which includes registration and a steak dinner, will be $6 per person.

## *Chemicals Up 7 Percent*

*—Continued from page 4*

below the seasonally adjusted level of the past six months."

Business spending for new plant and equipment may rise to $32.5 billion, up 7 percent from the 1958 total, he suggested. Also, non-farm business inventories may rise $3 billion, or 3.5 percent this year, compared with their decline of almost $6 billion last year.

Summing the general factor picture up, he suggested that "we are already seeing the beginning of this rise in the current increase in steel orders, and the moderate but widespread rise in business activity we see will require gradual rising inventories."

What part will the government play in all this? Mr. Ellis warned his audience that "government spending seems likely to rise at all levels in 1959. It will rise at the federal level because of the high rate of spending authorization already on the books for the first half of 1959. Even if total expenditures for fiscal year 1960 should be held to $77 billion, spending for calendar year 1959 would exceed that of 1958 by about $4.5 billion."

## *Chemical Markets Getting*

*—Continued from page 3*

vessel owners and railroads failed to convince the St. Lawrence Authority that the rates originally proposed were not fair.

Products of the chemical industry—which will be a big user of the new seaway—will move largely at the bulk toll charge. The definition of "bulk cargo" contained in the toll schedule is broad and means "such goods as are loose or in mass and generally must be shoveled, pumped, blown, scooped or forked in the handling."

Without limiting the generality of the term or otherwise affecting its meaning, it is also defined to include domestic package freight; liquids carried in ships' tanks; ores and minerals (crude, screened, sized or concentrated, but not otherwise processed) loose or in fact including alumina, bauxite, coal, gravel, phosphate rock, sand, stone and sulfur.


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## *Pollution Control Meeting*

*—Continued from page 7*

hattan College, New York, opening the first of the panel sessions.

Vernon Stack, jr., of Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Chemicals Corporation; J. C. Lamb, of American Cyanamid Company, New York; W. M. Steinfeldt, of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., and J. T. Garrett, of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., will discuss the choice of equipment for biological oxidation, and describe activated sludge aeration and the use of stabilization basins.

**Cincinnati's Pollution Program**

At the afternoon sessions on March 18, C. W. Gruber, of Cincinnati, will talk on Cincinnati's air pollution control program. Three technical papers will follow, including "The Odor Survey—A Tool for Air Pollution Control," by A. N. Heller, Allied Chemical Corporation, New York; "Demisters for Sulfuric Acid Plants," by O. D. Massey, Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, and "Mist Collection with Fiber Beds" by J. A. Brink, jr., Monsanto Chemical Company.

The March 19 program will include consideration of specific water pollution abatement problems including the incineration of solid wastes to be discussed by Charles Sercu and T. J. Powers, of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

## *Dutch Chemical Firms*

*—Continued from page 7*

largest single chemical enterprise, State Mines, is government-owned."

Plant expansion in 1957, such a big factor in the broadening sales scope that year, "permitted a substantial growth in production of fertilizers, polyvinylchloride, caprolactam, soda products, polyester fibers, catalysts, and several plastic materials."

The supply picture, reflecting last year's recession, leaves something to be desired at present. "Chemicals," the report notes, "are in abundant supply and in some cases the quantities available considerably exceed demand." Also, it was added, "there have been sharp drops in prices of chemicals for the textile industry, such as dyes and colors."

Since exports weigh so heavily in the Dutch chemical picture, greater and greater money and energy are expected to be poured into this sector of the national trade. Fertilizers rank first in Dutch overseas sales. They are followed by organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals, colors, dyes, paints, and pigments, inorganic chemicals, essential oils, coaltar products, starches, dextrine and gluten.

Principal imports in 1957 were, in order of importance: Inorganic chemicals; organic chemicals; colors, dyes, paints, and pigments; essential oils; pharmaceuticals; fertilizers; coaltar chemicals; and starches, dextrine, and gluten.

In trade with the United States, exports are modest and totaled 67.2 million guilders in 1957. Imports from the United States, 130.5 million guilders, were almost double exports and included explosives and plastics materials. Inorganic chemicals accounted for 18.2 million guilders and organic chemicals for 26 million.

Opportunities for American exporters are principally in the fields of intermediates and semi-manufactured products, plastics materials, and newly developed items.

## *Allied's Urethanes*

*—Continued from page 7*

make their appearance. Then, too, bedding manufacturers are seen asking for more urethane foam this year.

Rigid urethane foams, which spent 1958 undergoing evaluation tests for low-temperature insulation and buoyancey applications, is likely to turn up this year in refrigerators, home freezers, refrigerated trucks and railway cars.

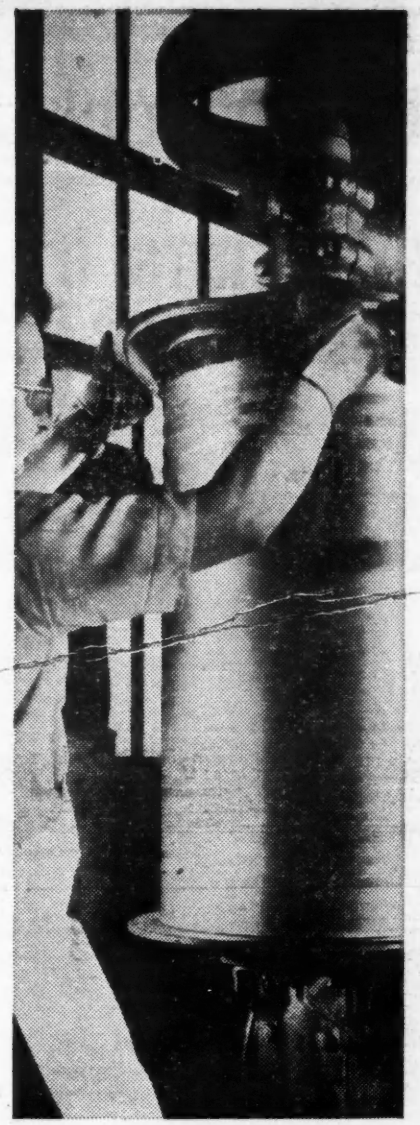
Urethane elastomers, coatings and adhesives will undergo extensive testing and evaluation this year and National Anilfine is confident that they will pave the way for new isocyanate markets.

As for anhydrides, the Allied division looks for increasing sales to the electrical and electronics industries this year.

It points out that three key anhydrides —dodecenyl succinic, hexhydrophthalic and methyl—are replacing diamines for the curing of epoxy resins, especially where heat cures are required.

According to National Aniline, these anhydrides are replacing diamines because they are liquids and are easier to handle.

They can be used for laminating compositions, potting, encapsulating and impregnating electrical components as well as in the preparation of tools and dies and industrial-based coatings.

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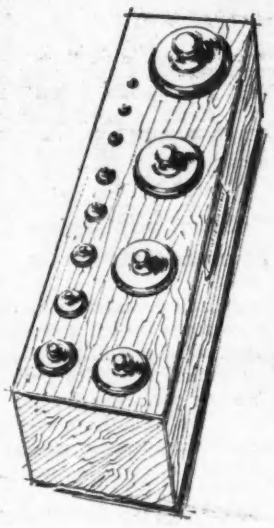

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## Iranian Gov't Is Seeking 23,000 Tons of Fertilizer

Plan Organization of Iran wants bids on 23,000 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, according to the Bureau of Commerce. Being sought are:

Urea, 7,000 tons; ammonium nitrate, 3,500 tons; ammonium sulfate, 1,000 tons; potassium sulfate, 2,500 tons; superphosphate, 8,000 tons, and ammonium phosphate, 1,000 tons.

Bids, samples of the fertilizer to be supplied, and samples of the bags or containers in which the fertilizer will be packed must reach the procurement section of the Plan Organization, Estakhr avenue, Tehran, not later than April 21. Cable address of the procurement section is Barnameh Procurement, Estakhr, Tehran.

Details on the bid may be obtained from BFC's trade development division, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

## *Hooker Chemical Fills*

*—Continued from page 5*

sonnel director at Niagara, has been advanced to manager of industrial relations at the Niagara plant.

In the newly-formed western chemical division, Horace W. Hooker, formerly western sales manager, has been named division sales manager. George A. Gentes, formerly works manager at the Tacoma, Wash., plant, has been named production manager of the division.

The new western chemicals division will consist of Hooker's plants at Tacoma and Spokane, Wash.; the plant of the Canadian subsidiary, Hooker Chemicals, Ltd., at North Vancouver, B. C.; a bulk storage terminal at Wilmington, Calif., and the sales organization with offices at Tacoma, Los Angeles and North Vancouver.

The phosphorous division has established its headquarters at Jeffersonville, Ind., near Louisville, Ky., and also has plants at Columbia, Tenn.; Adams, Mass.; and Dallas, Tex.

In addition to Robert E. Noble, just announced as division assistant general manager, Barrett B. Brown, formerly division technical manager, has now been named division production manager. Edward J. Bissaillon, who had been assistant production manager, succeeds Mr. Brown as division technical manager, and Oscar D. Crosby, formerly division general production manager, has been appointed to the newly-created position of manager of phosphate properties of the division.

John B. Sutliffe continues as divisional sales manager, and James D. Hogan remains division comptroller.

Robert E. Noble has been appointed assistant general manager of the phosphorous division of Hooker. Mr. Noble, formerly works manager of the plant of Hooker Chemicals, Ltd., the company's Canadian subsidiary at North Vancouver, B. C., will move later this month to phosphorous division headquarters at Jeffersonville.

Leslie H. Schnurstein has been appointed works manager of the North Vancouver plant, replacing Mr. Noble. Mr. Schnurstein had been production superintendent at that plant.

James W. Ferguson has been promoted to manager of field sales for the Durez Plastics Division. He will be responsible for carrying out the over-all sales plans of the division through the field force, with all district managers reporting directly to him.

Charles Y. Cain has been appointed assistant sales manager for the eastern chemical division, and Charles W. Selover has been made manager of purchases.

At the Niagara plant of the eastern chemicals division, Maynard L. Parker has been appointed works manager; Nickerson Hinckley has been made production superintendent for heavy chemicals, and Raymond W. VerHoeve has been appointed production superintendent for fine chemicals.

## *Plastics Are Happy*

*—Continued from page 4*

rating from Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.

In developing the material, U.S. Steel researchers successfully boiled, bent, scratched, stain-tested and otherwise tortured samples of the plastic-coated steel to limits far beyond those of likely product subjection. Such test results, the company states, leave no doubt that U.S. Steel's method of bonding and curing liquid vinyl plastisols to steel brings the two together in a "till-death-do-us-part" wedlock.


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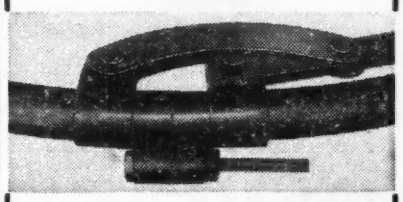

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## *Polyisoprene Rubber*

*—Continued from page 3*

whether the supply of plantation rubber can keep pace with rapidly growing world demands.

U. S. Rubber has adopted and expects to extend the use of polyisoprene rubber as rapidly as its production will permit, Mr. McGovern said.

Initially, polyisoprene truck tires are being produced in the rubber company's Los Angeles plant in the popular 7.50-20 size. The company will expand production to additional truck tire sizes, off-the-road tires, aircraft tires, white sidewall passenger tires and other products now requiring natural rubber as the supply of the new synthetic increases.

Shell Chemical will manufacture and sell the new material under the trade name "Shell Isoprene Rubber," Mr. McCurdy said. It is currently being produced by part-time utilization of commercial equipment located at various Shell Chemical and Shell Oil Company installations in the Los Angeles area.

**Five Tons a Day Output**

For the present, he said, output will be maintained at a rate averaging five tons a day in order to furnish a supply for U. S. Rubber's current usage and for other customer evaluations, while not interfering unduly with other products regularly made in some of these facilities.

As installation of various additions to plant progresses during the year, the effective capacity is expected to increase to 15,000 to 20,000 tons annually on a steady basis.

## *Synthetic Resins*

*—Continued from page 7*

poration, New York, dealing with the conception of a chemical diversification development, warned his audience that there is no pat answer in developing a program.

A. W. Smith. unit manager of technical service and development for Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., dealing with the problem of factors influencing the selection of a chemical for diversification involving new product investment, cited these major considerations:

- The corporate objective or personality with respect to risk and profit factors.
- Advantageous production situations.
- Available facilities for semi-commercial output.
- Existing and potential competition.
- Plant location in relation to the market.
- By-products formed and how to dispose of them.
- Projected growth and obsolescence.
- The company's market position in the light of customer relations.
- Physical and chemical properties of the material.


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# Agricultural Chemicals

Conditions in the agricultural market showed little change last week. Business was still routine moving in fair volume for prompt delivery, but was bound to show marked improvement as soon as more favorable weather sets in, was the consensus in trade circles. Deliveries, however, against standing contracts continued in good request. Pricewise the market was steady at current price schedules. Moderate improvement was noted in the call for pesticides as formulators absorbed moderate lots for immediate delivery. Trading in animal proteins lagged. Prices were unchanged except for dried blood in the Chicago market which declined 25 cents per unit ton. Limited stocks of domestic fishmeal have been cleared from the market and only imported meal was available at prevailing quotations.

Capacity of urea in the United States has increased 172,700 tons since the beginning of 1958 and is due to reach 920,000 tons annually by the end of 1959, according to British publication *Nitrogen* issued in February. Current stocks of ammonium sulfate in the United States are low, supplies of ammonium nitrate and urea are substantial, while anhydrous ammonia is in excessive supply. In the United States the production level of nitrogen materials, after last summer's decline, has risen to that prevailing one year ago, but the supply position still appears almost in equilibrium, the publication adds. Expansion of plant capacity, although slower is still significant notably in terms of anhydrous ammonia and urea. The start of the domestic fertilizer season has nevertheless given markets an optimistic tone.

World supplies of nitrogen have in recent months exerted increasing pressure on markets. This is, partly due to producers anticipating at the end of 1958, commitments which did not come up to expectations, chiefly in the way of ICA procurements.

### Price Trends

**Advanced**
None

**Reduced**
Dried blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit ton.

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Mar. 14, 1958 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 112.44 | 112.46 | 112.42 | 109.33 |

*For Current Prices see page 9*

## Animal and Plant Foods

**Ammonium Sulfate**—This market was unchanged and steady. Active movement was reported against current contracts for both domestic and export requirements. Prices were firm and unchanged with some factors of the opinion that prices may be adjusted upward should production be affected by a prolonged steel strike.

Production of synthetic sulfate of ammonia in December was placed at 89,084 short tons by the Bureau of Census, compared with 96,327 tons in November and 82,905 tons, December, 1957. Stocks at producing plants amounted to 124,463 tons against 114,510 tons, in November. Output of byproduct sulfate totaled 64,770 tons in December against 61,564 tons in November and 61,966 tons, December, 1957. Stocks at producing plants totaled 142,337 tons in December against 122,349 tons in November.

**Anhydrous Ammonia**—The request for anhydrous ammonia, both for agriculture and industry has been growing fast in the western states and producers have steadily increased their capacity to meet demand. Recently, however, a surplus capacity has become evident in that with annual consumption at about 300,000 tons capacity, has risen to double that amount and this threatens to upset the stability of the market. In spite of this, one large plant is under construction and plans are under way to make more, it was reported by the British publication *Nitrogen*. One producer has announced that in the next off-season starting August, 1959, it would offer ammonia at $63 per ton, some $30 per ton less than the current price in the West. Not deterred by these increases to California's nitrogen capacity, two other firms have announced or are considering extension to their plants, the publication adds.

**Animal Proteins**—Buying interest in this market was slow last week. While business lagged the market remained generally steady at current quotations except dried blood in Chicago which declined 25c. per unit ton. Tankage also was inactive but was maintained at $7 per unit ton, New York and $8 f.o.b. Chicago. Dried blood dropped to $7.50 per unit ton in Chicago, but was unchanged at $7.25 unit ton, New York basis. Tight supply condition of bonemeal kept this market firm at the recent advance of $2.50 per ton. Last sales were noted at $72.50 per ton, f.o.b. eastern plants. Hoofmeal also was scarce and well held at $6.75 per unit ton, Chicago. Other organic fertilizers in limited supply included chicken feather tankage, leather meal and sewage sludge from Chicago.

Domestic fish meal has been cleaned up and offerings were restricted to imported meal. Business was reported slow. Imported meal was unchanged at $155 per ton, f.o.b. port of entry. Fish scrap also was unavailable and entirely nominal.

Fish meal and scrap production in November was reported at about 1 percent more than October by Fish and Wildlife Service. Production in November was around 10,000 tons and for the eleven months of 1958 totaled 202,000 tons, some 14 percent less than in 1957.

### Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced during December and November, 1958.

| | Dec., 1958 | Nov., 1958 |
|---|---|---|
| DDT | 13,040,657 | **12,387,001 |
| 2,4-D* | 2,917,175 | — |
| Ester & Salts | 1,600,290 | 1,237,333 |
| Acid equivalent | 1,158,421 | 901,571 |
| BHC | — | — |
| Gamma isomer | — | — |
| Tetramethylthiuram Sulfides | — | — |
| 2,4,5-T | 198,028 | — |

* Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.
A dash(—) indicates information was not available for publication.
** Revised.

## Pesticides

The importance of plant pest detection, has long been recognized and the plant pest control division of the Department of Agriculture has established a position within the division's survey and detection operations devoted entirely to this problem.

Many of our most destructive crop and forest pests have been introduced from foreign countries over the years. An example is the European corn borer. This insect caused an estimated loss of $158 million to corn growers in 1957. An appropriation of that magnitude would support all cooperative State-Federal plant pest control programs, as currently operated, for a period of about eight years.

This is only one example USDA says. There are many costly problems in the program such as pink bollworm, gypsy moth, imported fire ant, Japanese beetle, white-fringed beetle, and others. If any of these pests had been discovered when the infestations were incipient or local, they probably could have been eradicated and the costs cut or eliminated entirely.

The chances of eradicating such outbreaks today are far better than heretofore, through the availability of low-cost insecticides and improved methods of application: Success against a pest such as the Mediterranean fruit fly has led to optimism in plant pest control and regulatory agencies the agency concludes.

**Pyrethrum**—Buying interest was reported moderate, chiefly for actual needs. Market was unchanged and steady. Prospects are good for the 1959 season and consumption was expected to be better than last season which showed an increase of about 25 percent above the previous five year average. Recent announcement of offers of 66,000 pounds of the 20 percent grade extract from the government's stockpile had little effect on the market. The General Service Administration plans to begin offering the product to pyrethrum processors at current market prices in about six months.

# Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

There was a time when antioxidants used in the food and cosmetic fields were limited to the tocopherols anl phenols. Then the gallates were introduced which were desirable because of their low order of toxicity. The main one is propyl gallate followed by butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA) and butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT). These are the most widely used antioxidants in the food and cosmetic fields, but others have been approved and are used to a lesser extent. BHT is also popular in the rubber and petroleum industries. Antioxidants most widely used in the paint industry are anti-skinning agents. These agents are used to prevent skinning during storage and wrinkling after the film has been cast.

One of the successful chemically processed oils is sperm oil. The oil is used in cosmetics, hand soaps, leather and textile treating compounds, lubricating greases, drawing compounds, and wax compounds. Sperm oil makes a desirable chemically processed oil because it will not corrode and it resists oxidation. The material has an affinity for and the ability to wet metallic surfaces thus making it valuable in rustproofing compounds. Sperm oils are miscible with petroleum oils and most organic solvents, including chlorinated solvents. The oil is not soluble in water or alcohol.

There is a wide range of thickening agents and a great number of functions. There are edible and inedible thickening agents; there are organic and inorganic types; there are natural and synthetic agents. Thickening agents have application in foods, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, textiles, paper products, adhesives, insecticides, and others. There are edible types for foodstuffs and there are inedible types for industrial uses. Of the natural thickening agents the most popular is guar gum. Synthetic agents were developed for the greater uniformity that can be achieved from batch to batch.

### What's Reported On Here

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

## Thickening Agents

Uniformity achieved by synthetic thickening agents make them desirable in such industries as food, pharmaceutical, cosmetic, laundry, textile, paper, adhesive, protective coating, printing ink, and ceramic. Carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC) and cellulose gum have properties that make them popular as thickening agents.

Hercules Powder Company has its own cellulose gum which is the sodium salt of carboxymethylcellulose. Hercules Cellulose Gum is made in different substitution ranges with several viscosity types for each substitution level; it is also made in premium and standard grades; there are special types for uses where a maximum in solubility and compatibility is required; and there are types to meet particular specifications as to density and particle size.

Hercules **"CMC"** can absorb moisture from the atmosphere; the amount absorbed depends upon the amount of moisture already in the sample and the humidity of the surrounding air. Hercules says its **"CMC"** is soluble in either hot or cold water. The material is not immune to biological attack. The first evidence of biological attack is usually a loss of viscosity. Stored under normal conditions, Hercules Cellulose Gum solutions do not deteriorate, but as is the case with other polymers, storage under adverse conditions may cause depolymerization by hydrolytic or oxidative degradation with a resultant loss in viscosity.

Hercules **"CMC"** is in demand in the food industry for use in ice creams and sherbets, icings and frostings, starch products, dehydrated foods, salad dressings, topping, doughnuts, cheese spreads, cheese spreads, sauces and gravies, and dietetic foods and beverages. **"CMC,"** being completely inert in color and taste, and having uniformity from lot to lot, was found to be useful in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals. Hercules suggests that it be used in jellies and ointments, bulk laxatives, tablets. The other industries that use **"CMC"** are cosmetic, textile paper, adhesive, insecticide, and ceramics.

National Lead Company offers a line of thickening and gelling agents. **"Dutch Boy Ben-a-gel"** is an inorganic compound of highly purified magnesium montmorillonite for thickening and gelling all water systems or it is used as a suspension agent or an emulsion stabilizer in oil-in-water emulsions. National Lead also markets three organic thickening and gelling agents. These are **"Dutch Boy Bentone 18-C, 34, and 38."**

**"Bentone 18-C"** is a stable organic compound of montmorillonite for thickening and gelling polar liquids, and liquid mixtures containing high proportions of polar constituents. **"Bentone 34"** is also a stable organic compound of montmorillonite. It will thicken and gell straight non-polar solvents such as benzene, toluene, mineral spirits and naphtha. **"Bentone 34"** will also thicken and gel liquids of intermediate polarity such as vegetable oils, plasticizers, alkyds and other resins.

**"Bentone 38"** will thicken and gel solvents of both the intermediate and non-polar types with great efficiency. According to National Lead, it will also thicken liquids in a higher polarity range than that handled by **"Bentone 34"** such as mixtures of organic liquids containing substantial proportions of ketones, alcohols, and low molecular weight esters.

## Antioxidants

The addition of antioxidants in only very small amounts provides long-lasting protection against oxidative deterioration. Gases, oils, plastics, and rubber products are among the many materials that need protection from oxidation. Antioxidants increase resistance of transformer and turbine oils to high-temperature oxidative reactions which build sludge. Polyethylene is effectively protected against deterioration during processing and use. Rubber products can be protected from cracking and checking by ozone.

C. P. Hall Company markets antioxidants under the name of **"Stabilites."** **"Stabilite"** chemically is diphenyl ethylene diamine. It has mild activating effect on acidic accelerators, dithiocarbomates and thiazoles. **"Stabilite"** is said to disperse readily, and does not stain in sunlight to a great extent, although it is not recommended for very light colored stocks. It is effective against heat and oxygen; it improves flexing fatigue. **"Stabilite"** is recommended by Hall for all types of work requiring an antioxidant.

**"Stabilite Alba,"** di-ortho-tolyl-ethylene diamine, also has mild activating effect on acidic accelerators, dithiocarbamates, and thiazoles. It is recommended for light colored stocks. **"Stabilite Alba"** is said to disperse easily and improves processing of natural rubber.

C. P. Hall's **"Stabilite FLX"** is a mixture containing diphenyl ethylene diamine. It has the same effect on acidic accelerators, dithiocarbamates and thiazoles as the above mentioned **"Stabilites."** **"Stabilite FLX"** discolors on exposure to sunlight. It too disperses easily and increases plasticity and improves the processing of rubbers. It is good against heat and oxygen and improves flex life. Hall suggests that **"Stabilite FLX"** be used as an anti-flex cracking antioxidant.

The price of **"Stabilite"** is 57c. per pound, ton lots, f.o.b. Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. **"Stabilite Alba"** is listed at 75c. per

—Continued on page 48


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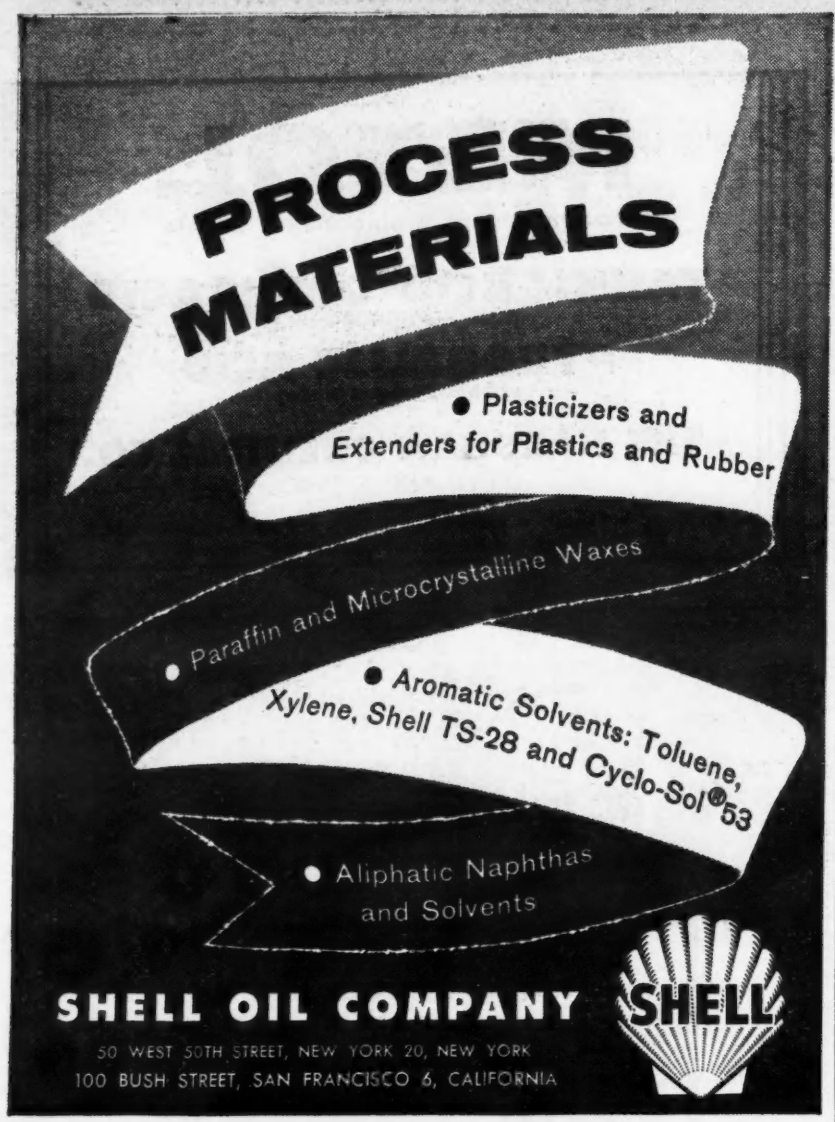
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| Espesol 5° Xylene | 137.8°C | 141.0°C | 98 (KBV) | 30 | Paint, Varnish, Insecticides |
| Espesol 1 | 309.0°F | 348.0°F | 98.0 | 30 | Paint, Varnish, Insecticides |
| Espesol 2 | 362.0°F | 410.0°F | 99.0 | 30 | Paint, Varnish |
| Espesol 5 | 286.0°F | 325.0°F | 88.0 | 30 | Insecticides, Paint, Varnish, Wood Preserving |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Espesol Hexane | 152.0°F | 156.0°F | 0.2 | 30 | Oil Extraction, Adhesives |
| Espesol Heptane | 201.0°F | 207.0°F | 0.2 | 30 | Degreasing, Oil Extraction |
| Espesol 100 | 156.0°F | 202.0°F | 1.0 | 30 | Rubber Processing, Adhesives |
| Espesol 204 | 205.0°F | 223.0°F | 44.0 (KBV) | 30 | Lacquer, Rotogravure, and Printing |
| Espesol 210 | 206.0°F | 238.0°F | 43.0 (KBV) | 30 | Lacquer, Rotogravure, Printing, Oil Extraction |
| Espesol 250 | 246.0°F | 275.0°F | 37.0 (KBV) | 30 | VM & P Naphtha, Paint, Varnish |
| Espesol 300 | 311.0°F | 389.0°F | 38.0 (KBV) | 30 | Dry Cleaning |
| Espesol 310A (DriRex) | 306.0°F | 338.0°F | 30.0 (KBV) | 30 | Dry Cleaning, Paint, Varnish |
| Espesol 350 | 362.0°F | 408.0°F | 34.0 (KBV) | 30 | Paint, Varnish, Dry Cleaning |
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# Petroleum Derivatives

The trouble is that business just isn't what it should be. Even the materials that traditionally show a continuing fiber of strength through the soft market days, are hurting. And there's just nothing to do about it but sit out the bad days and wait for the market to begin to open up once again. This is the way one major petroleum producer looks at the present situation. His competitors for the most part agree with him, though a number of opinions reflected a bit more optimism. On the whole, the consensus on the future was a bit brighter. Producers feel that military buying will invariably move up to higher levels, despite the maneuvering going on in Washington these days. Considering the situation from the purely business side, producers also agree that the market is slowly evolving toward a stronger position basing this assumption to a great degree on the marked advances reflected in final quarter 1958 reports. Though sales during these final months of last year were certainly not record breaking, the producers concede, at the same time they were better than had been anticipated and stand as the basis for optimism in the market today.

The production of liquefied petroleum gases at refineries in December amounted to 7.6 million gallons per day, 16 percent greater than a year ago, according to a report by the Bureau of Mines. Stocks of liquefied gases totaled 728 million gallons at the end of December, decreasing 195 million gallons during the month compared to a decrease of 179 million gallons in the same period a year ago. LPG production at plants increased 1 percent over the final 1957 production. The demand for LPGs for fuel and chemical uses in 1958 was 7,529 million gallons, an increase of 5 percent from 1957. Stocks of LPGs at the end of 1958 were 101 million gallons higher than a year ago.

## Price Trends

**Advanced**
None

**Reduced**
None

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Mar. 14, 1958 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 104.42 | 104.42 | 104.42 | 105.71 |

*For Current Prices see page 9*

## Solvents and Diluents

**Benzene**—Absolutely nothing new transpired in this market last week. Price shading continued to forge blithely ahead going its own not too merry way. Demand remained a slumbering giant, its sleep undisturbed by the paens of future greatness constantly being sung by producers. Production sped on unabated, piling up stocks higher and higher above the demand quotient. Producers suggest that some seasonal sales may be expected this summer but the extent to which this may develop remains an unknown quantity. The question raised is just how far from the recession fearful tight money attitude has the nation come? The second and third quarter of the year should give some inkling of an answer, it is felt.

**Partial aromatics**—Some seasonal selling to paint manufacturers is giving this market a bit of a boost, though in light of the dulled interest shown in other areas of the market, present conditions aren't thought to be overly encouraging. Production stood at previous levels.

**Rubber solvents**—Nothing new in this material last week. Detroit remains a pretty substantial roadblock to any strong developments. When matter begins to take on some substance in the automobile kingdom, then and only then, producers say, will the material begin to cut itself a sales swathe.

**Lacquer diluent**—Detroit's determination to hold the line has left this material without too much hope for any development in the immediate future. Sales remained pretty much at previous levels last week, though some seasonal interest has been forthcoming from construction quarters. In light of the fact that construction may be a top sales factor this year, despite the struggle being put up by the administration against any extensive projects in this area, producers of this material may come out of the year better than they had anticipated.

## LPG's

**Propane**—Production of this material at plants amounted to 335,231,000 gallons in December while output at refineries was tallied at 152,334,000 gallons, according to a report from the Bureau of Mines. Stocks of propane at plants, terminals and underground, the Bureau's report says, amounted to 469,720,000 gallons, as compared with the 621,866,000 gallons on hand on November 30. Demand through deliveries from plants and terminals for use in gasoline amounted to 7,560,000 gallons, as compared with the 644,877,000 gallons through demand from other uses.

**Butanes**—Production at plants amounted to 164,086,000 gallons, in December, according to the Bureau of Mines, while refinery output amounted to 38,010,000 gallons. Stocks of butane at plants, terminals and underground amounted to 93,058,000 gallons on December 31 as compared with the 122,218,000 gallons on producers hands at the end of November. Demand from deliveries from plants and terminals for use in gasoline amounted to 88,538,000 gallons while demand from other uses was tallied at 143,558,000 gallons.

## Waxes, Mineral

The spectre of plastic invasion into the paper coating areas of this market continues to ominously hover over head. Producers on the whole say that conditions remain unchanged on the sales scene. Though the recession months did leave their mark, the damage has not by far been as great as in some other areas of the market. Also, of course, the relatively constant demand derived from paper manufacturers keeps this market on a generally even keel.

## Miscellaneous

**Crude Oil**—Current reports of the industry for the week ended February 27, indicate a decrease in crude oil production and an increase in crude runs, according to a report by the American Petroleum Institute. The daily average output of crude (including lease condensate), according to API, was 7,199,000 barrels, a decrease of 9,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,236,000 barrels were 249,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 676,000 barrels above the week ended February 28. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 902,000 barrels daily, compared with 939,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four week period ending February 27, crude oil production averaged 7,194,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 8,051,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 936,000 barrels daily.

Crude oil production in Saudi Arabia during February totaled 31,137,222 barrels, or an average of 1,112,044 barrels per calendar day, according to a report. This compares with 29,763,970 barrels, or an average of 1,062,999 barrels per calendar day, during the corresponding month last year.

Crude run in the refinery during the first two months of 1959 amounted to 10,495,310 barrels, an average of 177,887 barrels per calendar day, as compared with 10,863,084 barrels, an average of 184,120 barrels per calendar day, during the corresponding period last year.

## Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended February 28 totaled 259,120,000 barrels, according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 255,260,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents an increase of 3,860,000 barrels comprising an increase of 2,079,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,781,000 barrels in stock of foreign crude.

# Aliphatic Organics

Major producers last week announced price increases ranging from ½ cent to 2 cents per pound for pentaerythritols, industrial chemicals that get into synthetic resins and surface coatings. In addition, the new schedules, which were effective immediately on a spot basis and April 1 on contract, eliminated the traditional price spread between technical and monopentaerythritol—both materials are now quoted at 31 cents per pound, truckloads, eastern delivery—and reinstated the 1 cent west coast differential. This last came as somewhat of a surprise move since producers last October equalized east and west coast prices, admittedly to meet competition.

### Price Trends

**Advanced**
None

**Reduced**
None

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Mar. 14, 1958 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 130.67 | 130.67 | 130.67 | 130.99 |

*For Current Prices see page* **9**

According to Foreign Agricultural Service, Cuba has decreed that 110 million gallons of 1959-crop blackstrap molasses shall be reserved for domestic use. This compares with the 96.6 million gallons authorized and the 71.2 million gallons actually sold for such use through December, 1958. The larger quantity decreed for this season, FAS said, suggests that Cuba may be reconsidering reestablishing a former requirement that all locally-produced gasoline be mixed with alcohol made from blackstrap molasses.

The Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers reported that glycerine production in 1958 totaled 213,300,000 pounds. Compared with the preceding year, this represented a decline in output of approximately 26 million pounds. Consumption of glycerine last year also fell below the 1957 level, 236,000,000 pounds against 243,300,000, according to the association's report.

### April 1 Price Advances

Methanol, 4c. per gal.
Di-pentaerythritol, 2c. per lb.
Monopentaerythritol, 1c. per lb.
Pentaerythritol, technical, 1½c. per lb.
Tri-pentaerythritol, 2c. per lb.

A major organic chemicals producer is now offering n-methylmorpholine and n-ethylmorpholine. The two products are suggested for use in the preparation of self-polishing waxes, oil emulsifiers, corrosion inhibitors, and pharmaceuticals.

**Ethanolamines**—Ethanolamines producers received some welcome news last week: 1958 sales of synthetic detergents, representing 72.2 percent of the overall soap-syndet market and a major end-use for ethanolamines, increased 1.2 percent over 1957 in tonnage and 4.7 percent in dollar volume. The actual figures: sales 2,951,352,000 pounds; value $715,951,000.

Sales of liquid synthetic detergents—diethanolamine gets into the manufacture of these—which have expanded dynamically during the few years since their commercial introduction, reached a new high in '58 at 430,744,000 pounds, an 18.5 percent gain over 1957.

**Ethylene Glycol**—Production of ethylene glycol, the chemical that has come to dominate the antifreeze market, amounted to 1,105.7 million pounds in 1958, according to Tariff Commission figures. This was a decline—trade sources considered it "not overly significant"—from record-1957 output of 1,199.9 million pounds.

Until last year, growth in production and usage of ethylene glycol had been steadily upward. A review of the chemical's past performance, for example, showed output in 1954 at 637.9 million pounds; in 1955 at 888.2 million, and in 1956 at 1,020.7 million.

Export requirements have also increased from year to year, hitting a peak of roughly 137 million pounds in 1957.

**Glycerine**—A report recently issued by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers tabbed 1958 glycerine production at 213,300,000 pounds. Compared with the preceding year, this represented a decline in output of approximately 26 million pounds.

Consumption of glycerine last year also fell below the 1957 level—236,000,000 pounds against 243,300,000 pounds.

The Association's report indicated that while exports rose spectacularly in '58 (17.3 million versus 9.5 million in '57), imports declined by 9 million pounds, to 17.9 million.

Stocks of all grades of glycerine stood at 81 million pounds at the beginning of January, '59, compared with the 67.2 million pounds on hand the same date a year earlier.

**Isopropyl Alcohol** — Captive usage of isopropyl alcohol in the manufacture of acetone, most of which is IPA-derived, has been running into large volume, it's reported. Main source of acetone's strength, in turn, was found in the many chemicals for which acetone is the starting point.

On the open-market, the new order rate has speeded up this month, following calm interest in the early part of February, the result of earlier heavy inventory buying. Sellers are now confident that March will turn in a highly creditable sales performance and consider the 90-day outlook excellent.

The price question was pretty much settled back last October when listings were advanced 5 cents per pound across-the-board. That action, and the boost in less carlot listings January 1, precludes any further action, observers think.

**Methanol**—It's now relatively certain that all producers will boost methanol prices a uniform 4 cents per gallon on April 1. This will mean new east coast delivered listings of 30c. per gallon tankcars; 35c. tanktrucks, and 51½c. per gallon drum carloads.

Still 2½ cents below those prices in effect in the early part of '58, the new listings nonetheless reflect the greater

### Aliphatics Foreign Trade: December

Exports and imports of selected industrial aliphatic organics for the months of November and December, 1958, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

| | | December | November |
|---|---|---|---|
| **EXPORTS** | | | |
| Acetone | lbs. | 398,903 | 922,428 |
| Butyl acetate | lbs. | 3,200,810 | 1,550,882 |
| Butyl alcohol | lbs. | 5,679,330 | 1,528,022 |
| Ethyl alcohol and methylated spirits | gals. | 2,700 | 4,657 |
| Ethylene Glycol | lbs. | 3,324,214 | 5,490,362 |
| Glycerine, 100 percent basis | lbs. | 1,051,368 | 987,651 |
| Methyl alcohol | gals. | 2,104,083 | 1,582,973 |
| Methyl ethyl ketone and methyl acetone | lbs. | 636,795 | 722,872 |
| Propyl alcohols | lbs. | 1,904,381 | 886,430 |
| **IMPORTS** | | | |
| Acetic acid (over 65 percent) | lbs. | 96,040 | 117,820 |
| Acetic anhydride | lbs. | 806,646 | 805,550 |
| Acetone, MEK and homologues | lbs. | 37,157 | 121,945 |
| Chloroacetic acid (mono and tri) | lbs. | 801,244 | 174,002 |
| Formic acid | lbs. | 182,843 | 145,004 |
| Glycerine, crude | lbs. | 1,266,388 | 2,702,832 |
| Glycols, their ethers and esters | lbs. | 25,398 | 31,376 |
| Lactic acid (55 percent or more by weight) | lbs. | 1,081 | 21,206 |
| Tetrachloroethane | lbs. | 3,405,310 | 0 |
| Trichloroethylene | lbs. | 3,113,622 | 1,437,782 |
| Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized | lbs. | 3,608,216 | 3,913,660 |
| Vinyl alcohol, including derivatives | lbs. | 1,860,031 | 1,459,864 |


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# Aliphatic Organics

consumption of methanol and formaldehyde in recent months, trade sources said. They also implied that the price boost indicated that the immediate outlook for both chemicals was excellent.

Observers pointed out, however, that the refusal of producers to return prices to the former and higher levels may mean that there is still a strong fear that "too high" prices might bring about so-called "special pricing situations" all over again.

**Methyl Ethyl Ketone**—Coatings requirements have improved this month, particularly from that segment of the trade that serves the auto manufacturers, reports last week from several MEK producers indicated. It was also noted that the outlook for the next 60 days or so is considered good.

Somewhat disappointed by the poor showing new car sales made in the opening weeks of the year, trade people were reinstilled with optimism by the recent report that US built new car sales reached the highest daily level (18,615 cars) in the final third of February. This was a gain of 10 percent compared with the middle-third of the month, and a gain of 21 percent compared with the same period in 1958.

While demand for MEK is expected to keep to a steady pace, any spurt in demand could be met with fully adequate stocks, producers mentioned. They said also that prices were firm and unlikely to be changed.

**Molasses**—According to Foreign Agricultural Service, Cuba has decreed that 110 million gallons of 1959-crop blackstrap molasses shall be reserved for domestic use. This compares with the 96.6 million gallons authorized and the 71.2 million gallons actually sold for such use through December, 1958.

The larger quantity decreed for this season, FAS said, suggests that Cuba may be considering reestablishing a former requirement that all locally-produced gasoline be mixed with alcohol made from blackstrap molasses.

Markets for feeding cane molasses were steady on the east and west coasts, but dull and weak in Gulf and midwest states during the week ended March 10. A large percentage of current shipments represented previous bookings, Agricultural Marketing Service said.

**Morpholine** — A longtime morpholine producer is now offering n-methylmorpholine and n-ethylmorpholine. Major areas of applications for these alkylmorpholines, the firm said, are as catalysts in the preparation of rigid, semi-rigid (or elastomeric), and flexible urethane foams and as stabilization agents for chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents.

The two products are suggested for use in the preparation of self-polishing waxes, oil emulsifiers, corrosion inhibitors, and pharmaceuticals.

**Pentaerythritol**—Major producers last week announced price increases ranging from ½ cent to 2 cents per pound for the several forms of pentaerythritol. New prices were effective immediately on a spot basis and April 1 on contracts.

Technical pentaerythritol, upped 1½ cents became 31c. per pound, bags, truckloads; 31c. lesser quantities, delivered East of the Rockies.

The powdered grade of technical PE went to 32c. per pound truckloads, 33c. per pound less truckloads, both quotes up ½ cent from levels established by a price advance October 1.

Mono-PE was advanced 1 cents, to 31c. per pound truckloads, thus eliminating the long-held differential between mono and technical PE. Rumors during the past month indicated that producers would take such a step.

Di- and tri-PE were advanced 2 cents, to 40c. and 41c. per pound, truckloads and less truckloads, respectively.

All of the above prices are applicable to bag shipments, delivered East of the Rockies. West coast prices are uniformly 1 cent per pound higher.

With the exception of the technical material, all other pentaerythritols were advanced in price October 1. A few weeks later (October 22), the west coast differential was eliminated, ostensibly for competitive reasons.

Reinstating the 1 cent differential last week, spokesman for a producer indicated that it was no longer possible to absorb the total freight cost to the west coast. Even under the new schedule, he added, the eastern shipper will still be paying more than half of the freight charge.

Incentive to upward-revise PE prices, according to one trade source, was provided by the recently announced increase in methanol which chemical is related to PE in the manufacturing process via formaldehyde.

**Sodium Methylate**—Effective April 1, a leading producer will advance the price of dry sodium methylate 2 cents per pound, that of the 25 percent solution in methanol 1 cent per pound. The latter material was most recently increased—2¼ cents—January 1.

# Trade Name Chemicals

—Continued from page 45

pound, ton lots and **"Stabilite FLX"** is priced at 78c. per pound.

Heyden Chemical Corporation has an antioxdant which has been found to be an effective anti-skinning agent as well. **"Lignocol,"** a phenolic compound, is a clear, practically colorless liquid which can be incorporated in whites or delicate shades without altering color. **"Lignocol"** is used effectively in low concentrations and is miscible with protective coatings.

Heyden's **"Lignocol"** has an extremely high flash point which eliminates the hazard of fire. As a phenolic compound, **"Lignocol"** may cause irritation of the skin, and excessive contact with the liquid and breathing of vapors should be avoided. Heyden indicates **"Lignocol"** for use in printing inks, putties, paints, varnishes, and solvents that tend to gum on storage.

The price of **"Lignocol"** is 93c. per pound, 450-pound S.S. drums extra, f.o.b. Fords, N.J., delivered N.Y. metropolitan area.

## Chemically Processed Oils

Sperm oil has long been an important item. In times past the sperm whale was hunted for its oil which was needed to light lamps, for treating leather and for lubricating delicate instruments such as watches. Demand for sperm oil dwindled with the invention of gas lamps and then electricity. Nowadays, chemists have revived interest in sperm oil for they have found that the oil possesses a number of qualities such as having a minimum change in viscosity at wide extremes of temperature.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company markets a series of sperm oil products, two of which are **"Spermafol 45"** and **"Spermafol 52."** ADM's **"Spermafol 45"** is a waxlike, partially hydrogenated sperm oil, with the consistency of a firm shortening. It can be saponified, sulfonated, sulfated, and emulsified. Although insoluble in water or ethyl alcohol, **"Spermafol 45"** is soluble in most solvents and in mineral and fatty oils. ADM claims that it is compatible with mineral and vegetable waxes and is miscible with fatty acids and fatty alcohols. **"Spermafol 45"** is used in cosmetics, leather and textile treating compounds, lubricating greases, lubricants and others.

ADM's **"Spermafol 52"** is an hydrogenated sperm oil which is a wax-like white solid at room temperature. It is composed largely of saturated higher fatty alcohol esters of saturated higher fatty acids and contains a portion of saturated tri-glycerides. The higher alcohol esters in **"Spermafol 52"** act as coupling agents and its solubility in petroleum and most solvents is therefore greater than for hydrofol glycerides having the same melting point. Although it contains esters of the higher alcohols it forms sodium and calcium soaps which are hard. Being slower to saponify **"Spermafol 52"** is more alkali resistant and does not form fatty acids, hydrolyze or decompose as readily as most fats. ADM suggests that **"Spermafol 52"** be used in manufacturing lubricants, textile sizes and other chemicals, wax compounds, and in the production of many other industrial products.

**"Hywax 120"** and **"Hywax 135"** are chemically processed oils put out by Werner G. Smith, Inc. **"Hywax 120"** is a hydrogenated sperm oil product so the major component is fatty alcohol esters of fatty acids. It is soluble in organic solvents but insoluble in alcohol. Being low in free fatty acid, **"Hywax 120"** is non-corrosive and compatible with most all fats and waxes. **"Hywax 120"** is used in rust inhibitors, lubricants, in textiles, soaps and detergents, fatty alcohol production, and wax compounds.

Werner G. Smith's **"Hywax 135"** is a blend of higher fatty alcohol esters of C16 and C18 normal straight chain alcohols and C16 and C18 fatty acids. The color and color stability of **"Hywax 135"** is excellent. Also it is water white, it does not oxidize or change when exposed to heat, and air. WGS claims that it is a good heat stable lubricant for polystyrene and other plastics. In textiles it may be emulsified and used as a finish. And it has a wide range of applications in detergents.

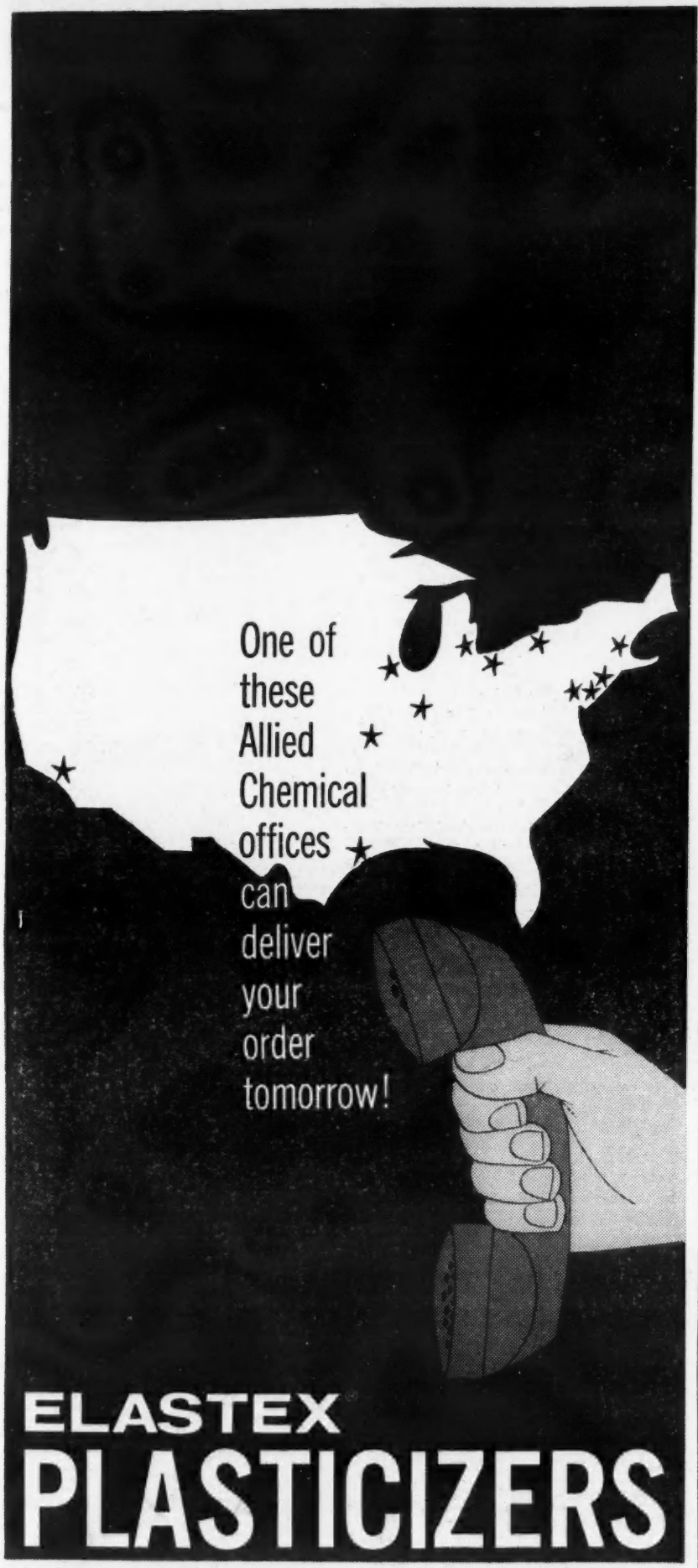
The price of **"Hywax 120"** is 15.75c. per pound, tank cars, f.o.b. shipping point. **"Hywax 135"** is listed at 22.50c. per pound.

# IMPORTS at United States Ports

## New York

AGAR—50 dms, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Liverpool
22 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Kobe
19 chts, S B Penick & Co, Shimizu
ALUMINUM OXIDE—100 bgs, Rotterdam
ALUMINUM SULFATE—500 bgs, National City Bank, Bremen
250 bgs, Bremen
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—23 cs, American British Chemical Supplies, Glasgow
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMYRIS OIL—5 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Miragoane
ANILINE DYES—21 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
13 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
22 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
63 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
30 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
35 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
8 dms, Arnold Hoffman & Co, Liverpool
8 dms, H P Lambert & Co, Rotterdam
153 dms, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—55 dms, J E Wansley, Ciudad Trujillo
ANTIMONY—20 cks, Watson Geach, Liverpool
ANTIMONY OXIDE—20 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ANTIMONY REGULUS—444 cs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Rijeka
120 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—758 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Port Sudan
406 bgs, P A Dunkel, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Port Sudan
136 bgs, Parke Davis Co, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Port Sudan
350 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Port Sudan
550 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
300 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
250 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Sudan
ASBESTOS FIBER—160 bgs, Asbestos Products Co, Lourenco Marques
4.000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Durban
100 bgs, Asbestos Products Co, Durban
100 bgs, World Commerce Corp, Puerto Cabello
533 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Liverpool
ASCORBIC ACID—24 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Kobe
10 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Yokohama
BABASSU OIL—480 tons, E F Drew & Co, Sao Luiz
BEEF EXTRACT—48 cs, International Packers Ltd, Rio Grande
37 cs, International Packers Ltd, Santos
5 cs, C Hollinsed Co, Montevideo
BEESWAX—100 bgs, Chemical Bank, Porto Alegre
143 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Itajai
63 bgs, S Zeitlins Sons, Santos
25 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
81 bgs, E Vadillo Ruiz, Cristobal
217 bgs, Cristobal
24 bgs, Tampico
94 bgs, Tanger
BENZOIN GUM—6 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Bangkok
10 cs, National City Bank, Bangkok
2 cs, Marseille
BERGAMOT OIL—12 hf cs, Messina
BLOODMEAL—190 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, San Antonio
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—4 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Callao
BONE CHAR—505 bgs, Lisbon
BONE CHARCOAL—101 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
BRONZE POWDER—10 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Liverpool
19 dms, Bremen
BUTTONLAC—50 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Calcutta
CADMIUM OXIDE—22 bbls, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Antwerp
CALAMUS OIL—1 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rijeka
CANDELILLA WAX—188 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Tampico
313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, R J Spitz, Copenhagen
200 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Gdynia
200 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON, ACTIVATED—214 dms, Natural Nydegger, London
CARBON POWDER—298 bgs, Morganite Inc, London
CARNAUBA WAX—135 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Natal
333 bgs, F Henjes, Fortaleza
600 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Parnahiba
313 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Parnahiba
313 bgs, F Henjes, Parnahiba
112 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Fortaleza
223 bgs, G S Greene & Co, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Fortaleza
168 bgs, Chemical Bank, Fortaleza
767 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Fortaleza
112 bgs, M Hassel & Co, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Fortaleza
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, J R Spellacy, Melbourne
400 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Brisbane
2.000 bgs, Crawford Kish & Co, Gdynia
186 bgs, Cone Close Co, Auckland
6.923 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
700 bgs, F C Gerlach, Buenos Aires
3,000 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—383 tons, Mitchel Beck, Lourenco Marques
CASSIA—167 bls, California Commodities Corp, Saigon
250 bls, Knickerbocker Mills, Rotterdam
283 bls, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
97 bls, Catz American Co, Singapore
262 bls A G Dunn, Singapore
84 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—250 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Santos
200 tons, G Degan & Co, Recife
CELERY SEED—85 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
171 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
84 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Marseille
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—45 cs, Meer Corp, Buenos Aires
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—600 bgs, Tannins & Chemicals Inc, Marseille
CHLORINATED RUBBER—200 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CHLOROPHYLL—7 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, London
CINNAMON QUILLS—65 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Colombo
25 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Wm Bernstein & Co, Keelung
6 dms, Volkart Bros, Galle
20 dms, Holland Colombo Trading Society, Keelung
50 dms, Givaudan Corp, Keelung
25 dms, Keelung
CLOVE—100 bgs, W L Willner & Co, Tamatave
150 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Tamatave
100 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Tamatave
100 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Tamatave
100 bgs, Max Van Pels, Tamatave
100 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Tamatave
400 bgs, George Luecders & Co, Tamatave
3,300 bgs, Tamatave
200 bgs, Marseille
CLOVE OIL—15 dms, Givaudan Corp, Tamatave
COALTAR DYES—50 dms, Karr Ellis & Co, Rotterdam
100 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
10 dms, L & R Organic Products, Rotterdam
60 dms, Consolidated Dyestuffs & Chemicals, Rotterdam
64 dms, D Hauser, Liverpool
COBALT SULFATE—20 dms, London
COCONUT OIL—500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
350 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
775 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
772 tons, Manila
COCONUT OIL, HYDROGENATED—80 tons, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
COCONUT SHELLS—610 bgs, B Sirotta, Kingston
COD OIL—25 dms, Bowring & Co, St Johns
CODLIVER OIL—76 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Lisbon
COPAIBA BALSAM — 15 dms, Ungerer & Co, Belem-Para
CORIANDER SEED—200 bgs, Transit Import & Export Corp, Casablanca
1,830 bgs, Kenitra
CORN STARCH — 450 bgs, Impex Agricultural Commodities, Rijeka
400 bgs, Geismar & Co, Antwerp
1,120 bgs, Rotterdam
524 bgs, Antwerp
CREAM OF TARTAR—1,000 bgs, Lenhardt & Brush, London
CRESYLIC ACID—108 dms, Van Oppen & Co, London
CUBE POWDER—469 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, D F Young, Kobe
40 cs, H Marmorek & Son, Lisbon
DAMMAR GUM—28 bgs, France Campbell & Darling, Singapore
DEXTRIN—25 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
320 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Rotterdam
652 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
350 bgs, Rotterdam
DIMETHYL NAPHTHYLAMINE—1 cs, Fischer Scientific Co, London
DRY COLORS—1,200 bgs, Naftone Inc, Hamburg
EARTH COLORS—1,400 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
ELEMI GUM—66 cs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Manila
EUCALYPTUS OIL—10 dms, R D Webb & Co, Lisbon
EUCALYPTUS EXTRACT—5,962 bgs, Crystal Extract & Chemical Co, Fremantle
FISHMEAL—1,000 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Chimbote
2,309 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Talcahuano
2,546 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Callao
1,061 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Chimbote
5,969 bgs, Chimbote
FUEL OIL—126,664 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
529,989 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp,
105,153 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
105,042 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
95,125 bbls, Sinclair Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
99,782 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
116,974 bbls, Crown Central Petroleum Corp, Puerto La Cruz
151,070 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
104,609 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
109,347 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Caripito
136,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
65,066 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
502,324 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
654,479 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
235,188 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
FURFURAL—1,275 tons, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, La Romana
GALL—3 dms, International Packers Ltd, Melbourne
6 dms, International Packers Ltd, Brisbane
GALL NUTS—247 bgs, I R Boody & Co, Lattakia
255 bgs, J P Morgan & Co, Lattakia
500 cs, Izmir
GAMMA ACID—22 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Kobe
GARNETLAC—75 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, Calcutta
GELATIN—222 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
101 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
158 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
200 bgs, B Young & Co, London
200 bgs, Colloids of Carolina Inc, Liverpool
44 dms, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
60 dms, B Young & Co, London
200 bls, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
100 bls, Medico Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
GHATTI GUM—114 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bombay
114 bgs, Dingelstedt & Co, Bombay
GINGER—240 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
604 bgs, G N Rawlinson & Co, Lagos
154 bgs, Union Merchants Overseas, Ltd, Lagos
366 bgs, A Portelli, Freetown
60 bgs, East India Trading Co, Kingston
55 bgs, Chemical Bank, Kingston
56 bgs, Kingston
GLUE STOCK—398 bls, A M Goldstein, Barranquilla
GLYCERINE—4 dms, C J Schellings & Co, Piraeus
GRAPHITE—1,500 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
250 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
250 bgs, Mundus Chemical Corp, Tamatave
750 bgs, Asbury Gdaphite Mills, Tamatave
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
250 bgs, Tamatave
GUAR GUM—250 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
HYDROFLUORIC ACID—33 dms, Liverpool
IODINE, CRUDE—847 kgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Tocopilla
48 kgs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
176 kgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Cristobal
IRON OXIDE—400 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Malaga
572 bgs, S Doggett, Malaga
600 bgs, London
IRON POWDER, CRUDE—27 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
JUNIPER BERRIES—180 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Leghorn
167 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Genoa
KARAYA GUM—246 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
429 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bombay
302 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
184 bgs, Nehls & O'Connel, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—157 bgs, Lagos
LABDANUM GUM—36 dms, National City Bank, Tarragona
LEMON OIL—60 qu cs, Grace National Bank, Messina
1 dm, Polak & Schwarz, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, Schimmel & Co, Puerto Barrios
LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Cristobal
LITHARGE—200 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LIVER EXTRACT—1 cs, Rodor International Trading Co, Genoa
LIVER PASTE—1 dm, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LIVERMEAL—546 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
400 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Auckland
LOCUST BEAN GUM—200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Liverpool
300 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Liverpool
192 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
20 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Valencia
3,923 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
100 bgs, P A Dunkel, Portimao
400 bgs, Portimao
MACE—72 cs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
MAGNESIUM—CARBONATE—30 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Genoa
MANGANESE—125 cks, Liverpool
MANGROVE BARK—1,352 bgs, Bowring & Co, Beira
MARJORAM OIL—1 dm, George Uhe Co, Malaga
MENTHOL—55 cs, P A Dunkel, Santos
25 cs, Kane Import Corp, Santos
200 cs, Daiichi Bussan Kaisha, Santos
MERCURY—50 flks, Callao
75 flks, Vera Cruz
50 flks, Tampico
METALLIC SODIUM—3 cs, Foundry Services Inc, Liverpool
MINT LEAVES—75 bls, Norwalk Mills, Rijeka
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—261 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
MONTAN WAX—80 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Rotterdam
66 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—100 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—2,418 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
NAPHTHENIC ACID—168 dms, Bernadine Shipping Co, Talara
NAPHTHOL—8 dms, Crescent Chemical Co, Genoa
21 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Rotterdam
1,4-NAPHTHOQUINONE—680 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Kobe
NITROFURAZONE—8 dms, Philipp Bauer Co, Rotterdam
NUTMEG—416 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
OAKMOSS—101 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
81 bls, Rijeka
OAKMOSS EXTRACT—2 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—23 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Itajai
44 dms, Wm H Muller, Rotterdam
OITICICA OIL—250 tons, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
OLEYL ALCOHOL—27 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
OLIVE OIL—1,000 dms, Balbo Oil Corp, Sfax
150 dms, Albarosa Co, Sfax
153 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Sfax
96 dms, J H Schroder, Sfax
96 dms, Schroeder Bros, Sfax
71 dms, First National Chicago, Sfax
60 dms, J L Scalfani, Sfax
100 dms, C Orlando, Sfax
26 dms, First National Boston, Tarragona
24 dms, National Shawmut Bank, Tarragona
50 dms, A N Cory, Tunis
260 dms, Uddo & Toarmina Co, Genoa
50 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Tarragona
104 dms, National Bank of Detroit, Tarragona
100 dms, J Ossola Co, Marseille
25 dms, American Trust Co, Seville
48 dms, Irving Trust Co, Malaga
98 dms, Malaga
25 dms, Sfax
OPIUM—150 chts, Calcutta
ORANGE OIL—10 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Marseille
1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
PALMAROSA OIL—4 pots, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
2 pots, Van Amedingen Haebler, Bombay
PALMKERNEL OIL—408 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—66 cs, National City Bank, Matadi
PAPRIKA—1,000 bgs, Bank of America, Istanbul
400 bgs, Chemical Bank, Istanbul
200 bgs, So Kol & Co, Istanbul
400 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Istanbul
200 bgs, National City Bank, Istanbul
100 bgs, Gel Spice Co, Trieste
335 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
100 bgs, Alicante
2,350 bgs, Istanbul
PAPRIKA EXTRACT—10 cs, J Weinstein, Alicante
PATCHOULI OIL—26 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Penang
PEARL ESSENCE—14 cs, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
400 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
1,950 bls, Garden Supply Co, Bremen
1,600 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
PECTIN—75 dms, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Copenhagen
PENNYROYAL OIL—2 dms, Noville Essential Oil Co, Casablanca
PEPPER, BLACK—140 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Singapore
500 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Belem-Para
1,428 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—20 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Kobe
160 bgs, Lagos
160 bgs, Apapa
PERLITE—32 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Genoa
PETITGRAIN OIL—6 dms, George Uhe Co, Buenos Aires
11 [illegible] H Weber & Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—114,311 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, San Lorenzo
260,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
28,833 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
124,882 bbls, Sohio Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
210,000 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
109,176 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
102,601 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Las Piedras
PHENOTHIAZINE—178 bgs, Wm Cooper & Nephews, Glasgow
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—138 bgs, Baird Chemical Co, Antwerp
PINE OIL—1 dm, Ufinido International Corp, Rijeka
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
70 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POLYGLYCOL—9 dms, Shell Chemical Corp, Liverpool
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Copenhagen
950 bgs, Istanbul
200 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
POTASSIUM METABISULFITE—100 dms, H Reifenberg, Rotterdam
25 dms, A Gusmer, Liverpool
POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, Oskar Eismann, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—375 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
255 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
QUASSIA CHIPS—250 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
250 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—10,488 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
6,100 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Olsen Importing Co, Buenos Aires
RUE HERB—22 bls, Lisbon
RUTILE SAND—340 bgs, Metal Traders Inc, Newcastle
200 bgs, Metal Traders Inc, Sydney
RUTIN—22 dms, S B Penick & Co, Sydney
SACCHARIN—136 dms, H A Gogarty, Rotterdam
SAFFLOWER—15 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, Split
SEAWEED EXTRACT—10 cks, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Copenhagen
SEEDLAC—550 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
2,750 bgs, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—35 bls, National City Bank, Port Sudan
SESAME OIL—78 dms, I R Boody & Co, Copenhagen
SESAME SEED—331 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Santos
SHELLAC—68 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
80 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
SLOE BERRIES—50 bls, Herbarium Inc, Rijeka
SODIUM ALGINATE—50 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Glasgow
SODIUM CARBONATE MONOHYDRATE bgs, Yardley of London, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—600 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
30 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Rotterdam
SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE—70 dms, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—500 bgs, Liverpool
SPEARMINT OIL—2 dms, Rotterdam
SULFAGUANIDINE—6 dms, Copenhagen
SULFUR, CRUDE—9,431 tons, Allied Chemical Corp, Coatzacoalcos
SULFUR PRECIPITATED—20 cks, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Liverpool
TAMARINDS—9 bbls, Calcutta
TAPIOCA—100 bgs, Manco International Corp, Bangkok
TAPIOCA FLOUR—5,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
1,000 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Itajai
1,700 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Itajai
900 bgs, American Key Products, Itajai
1,324 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Itajai
100 bgs, F H Dolan Jr, Bangkok
800 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Bangkok
2,330 bgs, Madagascar Agencies, Tamatave
TARA POWDER—938 bgs, Roberts Hart Co, Salaverry
TARTARIC ACID—100 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Marseille

—Continued on page 67

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Indianapolis .CLifford 5-5443
Los Angeles .RAymond 3-1371
New York...HAnover 2-7300
Newark .....MItchell 2-0960
Philadelphia .JEfferson 3-3000
St. Louis.....PLateau 2-2572

**PLASTICS AND COAL CHEMICALS DIVISION**
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Allied Chemical

# Coal Chemicals

Effective April 1, a basic producer will increase the price of technical benzaldehyde 4 cents per pound across the board. New schedules will list tanktruck lots at 46 cents per pound; carload or truckload in drums, 47 cents; and less carload lots, 48 cents per pound. The price advance on this intermediate, used in the synthesis of pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs and other organics, was made necessary by rising costs, the company said. No other price movements were reported by coal chemical sources contacted last week.

The threat of a mid-year steel strike will continue to figure heavily in purchasing agents' plans during the next few months, it was said. Some steel sources reported they had experienced no heavy buying of light oils for inventory. However, it was agreed that such buying was probably going on among large consumers with storage capacity. The pace of inventory building among BTX consumers was expected to pickup in the next two months, especially in areas where there is no easy access to petroleum sources of supply. In the Gulf Coast region, with plenty of petroleum capacity available, consumers were not likely to raise requirements, it was said. The sharp rise of steel operating rate meant increasing yields of cokeoven by-products, but steel sources said their inventories were not substantially changed from the overall position of six months ago.

### April 1 Price Advances

Benzaldehyde, tech., 4c. per lb.
Creosote oil, 2c. per gal.
80% solution, 1.6c. per gal

Whether there is a steel strike or not, sources expected a pretty slow third quarter. This applies to chemicals as well as steel, automobiles, and other durable goods products, it was said. Actual demand and inventory building have boosted operating rates at steel mills to near peak capacity.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended March 15 would amount to 91.8 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,600,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 2,556,000 tons in the previous week (all-time record), 2,371,000 in the comparable week one month ago, and 1,463,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

### Price Trends

**Advanced**
None

**Reduced**
None

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Mar. 14, 1958 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 118.55 | 118.55 | 118.55 | 118.10 |

*For Current Prices see page 9*

## Basic Products

**Benzene**—Large consumers with storage capacity were building inventories to face a possible steel strike. Some sources pointed out that the average benzene consumer does not have the storage capacity to necessitate beginning to add to stocks now. However, by the end of the month, especially in areas not easily reached by petroleum sources, the bulk of cokeoven benzene consumers were expected to begin adding to their holdings. Consumers in the Gulf Coast region, with easy access to petroleum sources of supply, were not expected to raise their requirements.

Preliminary report from the Bureau of Mines indicated cokeoven production of nitration and industrial pure benzene at 116.7 million gallons in 1958, as against 167.6 million gallons during 1957. Sales of this material for the two years amounted to 110.6 and 160.7 million gallons respectively. Stocks on hand at the close of 1958 totaled 11.7 million gallons as opposed to 11.5 million gallons at the beginning of the year.

**Coaltar**—Bureau of Mines said production of coaltar in January amounted to 71,703,560 gallons as against 71,412,239 in the previous month and 58,960,813 gallons in the comparable month last year.

Sales of coaltar were 29,186,659 gallons in January as compared with 28,891,183 gallons in the previous month and 27,881,524 gallons in the corresponding month last year.

Stocks at the close of January amounted to 35,647,182 gallons as against 32,393,968 at the beginning of the month and 32,356,729 gallons at the end of January, 1958.

**Creosote**—The price of straight creosote oil was slated to advance 2c. per gallon, effective April 1. Creosote solutions will also be advanced. Producers have experienced some flurry in demand to beat the price rise. However, consumers filled their tanks prior to a previous advance in December and current buying was not as heavy due to lack of storage capacity, it was said.

**Naphthalene**—Producers looked for no trouble in supplying naphthalene requirements of phthalic producers. They point out that phthalic stocks were heavy as a result of the threat of a price reduction which hung over the industry for months. In addition, producers have always had a policy of carrying heavy inventories of naphthalene to provide for peaks and valleys in the phthalic market. In case of unusual demand these inventories are just reduced to take care of needs. Tar distillers inventories of coaltar were in good shape to carry them through an emergency, it was said.

**Toluene**—Most sources agreed that prices in this market were too low. However, an advance was unlikely in view of the present overcapacity and competitive selling conditions. Substantial quantities continue to move into the export market. High octane gasoline continued to hold a share of petroleum production off the open market. Inventories of cokeoven operators were on the increase as a result of the sharp rise in steel operating rates.

Preliminary report from the Bureau of Mines indicated cokeoven toluene production during 1958 at 28.5 million gallons as against 37.9 million in 1957. Sales for the

### Aromatics Foreign Trade: December

Following statistics are compiled from Census bureau reports. Units used by the bureau are retained in all cases. Attention is called to the fact that exports of toluene are reported in pounds while imports of ADF cresylic acid and cresols are in gallons. Imports of dutiable cresols and cresylic acid are listed in pounds.

| | | *December 1958* | *December 1957* | **Twelve Months 1958* | †*Twelve Months 1957* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EXPORTS | | | | | |
| Benzene | gals. | 904,304 | 645,524 | 11,483,430 | 2,694,619 |
| Coaltar, crude and refined | gals. | 19,044 | 549,687 | 573,804 | 1,208,816 |
| Creosote or dead oil | gals. | 0 | 35,804 | 1,031,755 | 1,380,889 |
| Cresols and cresylic acids | lbs. | 535,563 | 918,322 | 7,493,337 | 7,272,188 |
| Phenol | lbs. | 3,746,010 | 1,589,615 | 43,028,076 | 18,016,228 |
| Phthalic anhydride | lbs. | 124,460 | 1,459,360 | 13,353,148 | 22,284,050 |
| Pitch | long tons | 1,881 | 3,251 | 64,046 | 46,763 |
| Toluene | lbs. | 26,417,381 | 18,108,172 | 185,212,568 | 176,997,983 |
| IMPORTS | | | | | |
| Benzene | gals. | 0 | 5,593,807 | 44,745,091 | 55,322,908 |
| Creosote and dead oil | gals. | 96,648 | 1,475,781 | 27,003,758 | 31,291,211 |
| Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF | gals. | 172,593 | 297,487 | 1,329,864 | 2,274,026 |
| Dutiable | lbs. | 2,000 | 0 | 916,333 | 123,600 |
| Naphthalene, melting point less than 79° C. | lbs. | 7,843,739 | 6,157,991 | 84,124,785 | 93,276,517 |
| Melting point 79° C and over | lbs. | 110,230 | 89,728 | 1,166,630 | 891,751 |

* Preliminary.
† Final report.

## Coal Chemicals

two years amounted to 27.7 and 37.1 million gallons respectively. Stocks on hand at the end of 1958 amounted to 3.6 million gallons as against a total of 4.3 million at the beginning of the year.

### Intermediates

**Benzaldehyde**—Effective April 1, a major producer will advance prices on technical material 4c. per pound across the board. Rising costs make the price increase in this chemical intermediate necessary, the company said. Benzaldehyde finds use in the synthesis of pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs, and other organic chemicals. Benzaldehyde, NF, used as an odorant in soaps and cosmetics, remained unchanged.

Under new schedules, the tanktruck price will be 46c. per pound; carload or truckload lots in drums, 47c. per pound; and less carload lots, 48c. per pound.

**Phthalic Anhydride**—Stocks were fully adequate for trade requirements, sources said. The market has continued to show improved tone, subsequent to the price reduction. Consumers were working inventories into shape after long months of hand to mouth buying. In addition, actual requirements were higher than had been expected, it was said. In some quarters, it was felt that consumers in basic chemicals as well as in the steel industry, were trying to do a year's business in six months. This means a slow third quarter, sources said.

#### Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended March 15, was as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ammonium liquor | lbs. | 731,613 |
| Ammonium sulfate | lbs. | 40,108,683 |
| Benzene | gals. | 3,966,971 |
| Coaltar | gals. | 19,233,308 |
| Crude chemical oil | gals. | 504,000 |
| Solvent naphtha, crude, heavy solvent | gals. | 130,064 |
| Toluene | gals. | 845,420 |
| Xylene | gals. | 243,871 |

## Cyanamid Facilities Get Separate Administrations

The creation of separate administrations to direct manufacturing activities at American Cyanamid Company's Marietta, O., and Willow Island, W. Va., plants have just been reported by the organic chemicals division.

R. E. Leach, has been named assistant manager of the Marietta plant with responsibility for all plant operations.

A. C. Fennimore, formerly of the company's Bound Brook, N. J., plant, has been appointed assistant manager of the Willow Island unit.

## *Drug Makers Not Bad*

*—Continued from page 5*

dustry while at the same time it threw new light on some practices that should develop into serious sore spots.

For example:—

Two-thirds of the doctors say detail men are their most important source of product information, and three-quarters of all doctors think that the advertising aimed at them should be different from general advertising, that it should tell "the whole story" about the product as honestly and as factually as possible.

Doctors almost unanimously think that pharmaceutical company promotion and advertising make an important contribution to the post-graduate education of doctors, but nearly a third of the doctors think that 50 percent or more of the money spent on pharmaceutical advertising is wasted. They think that most of this waste is in direct mail as it is being used at the present time.

**Direct Mail Called Nuisance**

The heavy volume of direct mail seems to be one of the biggest nuisances to doctors. The average doctor gets over 50 pieces of pharmaceutical direct mail every week, and nearly two-thirds of all doctors say that half of this direct mail is for types of products that are "as unrelated to their practice as is eyewash to an orthopedic surgeon's."

The companies most popular with doctors stand out because of reliability of product, competency of detail men, quality and quantity of research, and truthfulness and low-pressure of advertising. Nearly half of all doctors admit that they have a favorite company whose products they tend to prescribe. These companies tend to be the same ones they say they like best.

The "least-liked" companies are disliked mainly because their detail men are not informed and oversell, and their advertising is exaggerated and unethical.

### Pennsalt Story Had Error

Through a typographical error, OPD last week identified 900-pound drums as 90-pound drums in an aqueous hydrofluoric acid article from Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia. The company has a new higher price for the 70 percent acid in 900-pound drums, amounting to 19.25 cents per pound. The price, for truckloads only, is f.o.b. shipping point, with freight allowed to common carrier destination.

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The actual mechanism for the dramatic rate of absorption achieved with STABLETS is not fully understood. It may, however, be related to the fact that the $B_{12}$ in Stablets is adsorbed on a resin and is not released by the resin until it reaches the primary site of $B_{12}$ absorption in the upper intestine.

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Footnote: Johns Hopkins University studies conducted by Dr. Bacon Chow (soon to be published) measured urinary excretion of radioactive vitamin $B_{12}$. When equal amounts of radioactive $B_{12}$ adsorbed on resin and radioactive $B_{12}$ in aqueous solution were administered to two groups of adult humans, radioactivity in the urine was twice as high for those who received the resin adsorbed material. Only when 5 times as much aqueous $B_{12}$ was administered did absorption approach the level for the resin adsorbed material. If you would like a complete report on this research, write Pfizer at the address below

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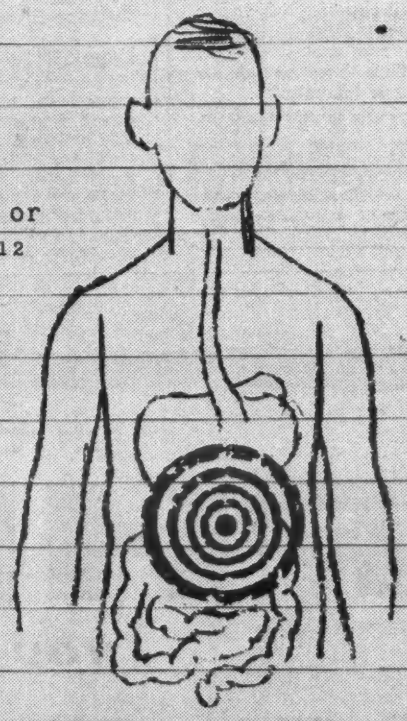

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# Drugs, Fine Chemicals

No developments of particular significance were reported in drug and fine chemical markets last week. For all but those items where seasonal factors had lately come into play, demand was described as brisk, supplies adequate to fill all requirements. Price weakness was readily apparent in several areas, especially antibiotics and hormones, and according to some observers, listings on ascorbic acid and other of the vitamins were subject to considerable shading for volume. Imports of vitamins coming in on both coasts were said to be one of the depressing influences.

President Eisenhower's decision accepting or rejecting Tariff Commission recommendations to raise the tariff wall on tartaric acid and cream of tartar was anxiously awaited by the trade last week but by press-time the President had taken no action. Until a positive determination is made, the duties on these chemicals will continue at current levels.

**Price Trends**

**Advanced**
None

**Reduced**
None

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Mar. 14, 1958 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 61.15 | 61.15 | 61.15 | 63.20 |

*For Current Prices see page 9*

Steady rise in the price of silver bullion has resulted in higher prices for the silver salts. Silver cyanide was recently advanced 1¼ cents, to 94¾ cents per ounce for 1,000-ounce lots, while silver nitrate was advanced 1 cent, to 67¼ cent per ounce, for the same quantity.

According to the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, drug firms will put more than $190 million into research efforts this year. This compares with $170 million in 1958, or 7 percent of each sales dollar.

**Antibiotics** — Overall market situation admitted no changes last week. Confusion still reigned on the price front, as the battle to get the big hunks of business continued unabated. At the same time, both domestic and foreign inquiry kept to a steady pace.

FDA recently announced that it may be forced to ban penicillin in treatment of mastitis in cows unless dairy farmers exercise more caution in its use. A spokesman for the agency noted that penicillin residues were found in 3½ percent of 1,100 samples of milk tested recently and that a panel of medical experts had recently reported to FDA that penicillin in milk could be a "real hazard" to persons with demonstrated sensitiveness to the drug.

**Citric Acid**—A major producer of citric acid announced last week that on or about April 1, it will offer hydrous citric acid in drums net 250-pounds, rather than drums net 220 pounds. The latter size will be deleted from our line at that time, the firm said.

Schedule on citric acid, USP, hydrous is set up as follows: 100-pound bags (minimum of five) 28½c. per pound; 250-pound drums, 29c. per pound; 100-pound drums, 30½c.; 50-pound drums, 34½c.; and 25 pound drums, 36½c. per pound, f.o.b. east coast works.

Carload quantities are priced uniformly 1 cent per pound below list, 10,000-pound quantities ½ cent below list.

**Gelatin**—The Census bureau reported gelatin production in January at 5,011,000 pounds, against 4,438,000 in December; shipments at 4,719,000 pounds against 3,907,000; and end-of month stocks at 13,436,000 compared with the 13,144,000 pounds on hand 30 days prior.

Compared with the previous month, the statistical position for pharmaceutical grade gelatin also showed areas of improvement in January. Accounting for the smallest percentage of total gelatin output, production amounted to 273,000 pounds versus 294,000 in December; shipments moved up to 355,000 pounds from 236,000; and stocks remaining at months end declined to 925,000 pounds from 1,007,000.

**Saccharin**—Contrary to rumors heard of late here and there in the trade, spokesman for a leading domestic producer of saccharin remarked last week that import competition has had no terribly deleterious effect on his firm's sales. He noted that demand for the traditional sweetener has been very active in recent months and considered this the principal reason why import pressures were not being felt.

Imports of saccharin in December were more than double November's figure, totaling 50,922 pounds. Of this amount, The Netherlands supplied 31,062 pounds, Japan the remainder.

Saccharin, USP granular, has for sometime been listed at $1.60 per pound for 1,000-pound lots, at $1.70 to $1.80 for lesser quantities, with the powdered material uniformly 5 cents per pound higher. Once again, reports differ as to the firmness of this schedule.

**Salk Vaccine**—A 15 percent reduction in the price of polio vaccine was recently announced by a leading producer. No specific figures were disclosed but it's believed that this latest reduction brought the cost of a single shot to less than 50 cents.

**Silver Cyanide**—Steady rise in the price of silver bullion has resulted in higher prices for silver cyanide. Recently advanced 1¼ cents per pound across the board, the material is now listed at 94¾c. per ounce for 1,000-ounce lots; at 95¼c. for 500-ounce lots; and at 96¼c. for 100-ounce lots.

**Silver Nitrate**—The price schedule was recently revised to reflect the higher cost of silver bullion. New listings—all up 1 cent— became 67¼c. per ounce for 3,000-ounce lots; 67¾c. for 1,000-ounce lots in drums; and 68¾c. for 250 to 500-ounce lots. Market was described as firm.

**Tartaric Acid**—By press-time, President Eisenhower had taken no action on the Tariff Commission's recommendations to raise the duties on imports of tartaric acid and cream of tartar. The President's decision, however, was expected to be made known by March 15.

Imports of tartaric in December amounted to 169,756 pounds. Of this amount, Italy accounted for 103,618 pounds, Spain 55,115, and France 11,023 pounds. The same month, the US exported 3,147 pounds, to Cuba and Columbia.

**Vitamins**—Imports of vitamins (other than animal-origin) in December amounted to 38,725 pounds, according to Census bureau statistics. The figure for the previous month was 14,385 pounds.

## Drug and Fine Chemical Imports: December

Imports of selected drugs and fine chemicals for the months of November and December, 1958, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

| | | December | November |
|---|---|---|---|
| Caffeine | lbs. | 107,592 | 162,856 |
| Camphor | | | |
| Refined | lbs. | 3,918 | 2,800 |
| Synthetic | lbs. | 17,390 | 7,660 |
| Iodine, crude | lbs. | 18,465 | 37,433 |
| Menthol: | | | |
| Natural | lbs. | 55,994 | 99,189 |
| Synthetic | lbs. | 10,000 | 0 |
| Quinidine & salts | ozs. | 76,618 | 87,756 |
| Quinine sulfate | ozs. | 5,000 | 115,024 |
| Saccharin | lbs. | 50,922 | 23,464 |
| Sodium alginate | lbs. | 22,120 | 43,163 |
| Tartaric Acid | lbs. | 169,756 | 239,463 |
| Theobromine | lbs. | 5,300 | 2,500 |
| Vitamins and vitasterols: | | | |
| Animal origin | lbs. | 544 | 0 |
| Other origin | lbs. | 38,725 | 14,385 |


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## Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Principal exporter to the US in December was Japan with 14,363 pounds, followed by France with 6,129 pounds. Other countries shipping vitamins to these same shores included Canada, Denmark, the United Kingdom, The Netherlands, West Germany, Italy, and Switzerland.

Influx of foreign material, it's said, has weakened prices on domestic material. This factor coupled with a very competitive, overproduced domestic industry may result in price reductions for ascorbic acid, possibly thiamine as well, some market observers say.

## Botanicals

Demand for the majority of large volume domestic and imported botanicals continued moderately active last week. And with stocks generally adequate but not excessive, dealers were thus able to maintain prices at earlier levels.

Arrival of new crop quince seed and Alexandrian senna has not disturbed markets here, it was reported. Both materials had been in rather short supply so the new stocks have been meeting with good inquiry, dealers explained.

Listings on tragacanth gum as well as other water-soluble gums were termed very firm, due mainly to the fact that supplies were being tightly held at source.

**Lavender Flowers**—Present prices range from 20c. to 25c. per pound for the ordinary lavender flowers, from 55c. to 60c. for the medium, and from 90c. to $1 per pound for the select variety. Subject to good demand the year 'round, lavender flowers are adequately available, dealers report.

**Licorice Root**—The root is currently listed at 9c.-10c.; granular material at 13c.; the powdered at 15c.-16c. per pound. Requirements from a diverse list of end-users are reported moderate, stocks on hand sufficient to take care of all needs.

**Quince Seed**—Dealers are asking from $1.15 to $1.50 per pound for quince seed, the price range reflecting quality differences.

Interest is said to be moderate, supplies fully adequate due to the recent receipt of the new crop.

**Senna Leaves**—Arrival of new crop Alexandrian senna has had no disturbing effect on markets here, according to recent reports from the trade. It was explained that material had been rather scarce for some time and that the new supply was thus meeting with good consumer interest.

Prices range from 18c. per pound for the siftings to 22c. per pound for the whole and half leaves.

**RESEARCH DIRECTOR:** Dr. Walter C. Meuly, appointed director of research for Rhodia, Inc., New York.

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## *Diversification's Booby Traps Cited*

*—Continued from page 5*

proached with extreme care because of intense competition, high initial capital and operating costs and, particularly, the extremely volatile market conditions."

Mr. Connor told the security analysts of another incident—that one with methanol and ammonia. It went this way:

"We considered becoming more basic in that chemical field by making methanol and ammonia, products well suited to our manufacturing abilities. The arguments in favor of adding those products to our production line were logical and appealing, but our appraisal of the ultimate market potential led us to veto the plan, particularly because of the capital investment required, which seems to have been a sound decision in light of what has happened to methanol and formaldehyde since then."

But all these experiences are not to indicate that Mr. Connor is against diversification. He explains his company's feeling this way:

"We continue to regard reasonable diversification as indispensable to the economic vitality of the company. By reasonable diversification we mean the development of lines of products or trade channels that flow naturally from the experience and qualifications we already possess."

The drug company executive also had a bright story to tell to back up his belief in diversification:

"During 1958 we utilized our experience and technical skills to start up production of silicon, an electronic chemical, and of monosodium glutamate, a food additive derived by chemical process. Development of these new products is not without difficulty, but present indicators point to favorable long term returns."

Mr. Connor also touched on a little recent history in the drug business. He pointed out that consumer spending for medical care has tripled from 1945 to 1957, rising from $5 to $15 billion dollars in twelve years. In 1945, 3.4 cents of every disposable dollar of personal income went for medical care; in 1957 this proportion had risen to 4.9 cents.

"In other words," Mr. Connor said, "the average citizen has confirmed his confidence in the postwar revolution in medicine by opening his pocketbook to pay for its benefits."

Effective new drugs have been among the greatest of these benefits and the public has reacted to this development with enthusiasm, he said. Consumer spending in pharmacies for prescription drugs rose from $336 million in 1945 to $1.7 billion in 1957, the speaker concluded.

### *Cowles Chemical Correction*

Cowles Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed Charles J. Vickers to handle sales and service in the territory comprising Ohio, eastern Pennsylvania and southern Michigan. In the Jobs & People column last week, OPD inadvertantly said Frank F. Black, who is actually manager of the organic and heavy chemical departments, has been appointed to the post.


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## *Chemicals, Drugs Okay*

*—Continued from page 4*

ing forward to "another record-shattering year."

The survey attributes the solid progress of chemicals to "the millions of dollars spent on plant modernization over the past few years, as well as the emphasis placed on cost cutting during last year's period of weakness."

And these factors, the survey feels, are omens of a good 1959. "With capacity in most chemical lines well in excess of current demand," the survey says, "the industry has scheduled fewer new projects for 1959. But a good part of the funds which will be spent will be devoted to improving operating efficiency even further."

1959 looks good for drugs too, the survey adds. "Again this year as in 1958," it is noted, "the growth in profits will be largely due to new drug developments and the further expansion of plant facilities both here and abroad. (More than 30 percent of the pharmaceutical producers sales come from outside the US). However, because of the quickening pace of product obsolescence, the over-growing strong competition within the industry and due to higher costs," the survey predicts that recoveries in profit margins will be limited in 1959.

On the other hand, the survey points out, "the drug industry is in excellent financial position." However, a note of caution is tacked onto this statement: "Drug equities now show considerable over-evaluation."

## *Petrochemical Plant*

*—Continued from page 5*

edly be the seventh and largest in the Montecatini group for processing hydrocarbons; the largest in Italy; and one of the most important in all of Europe.

In addition to several plastics,, including polyethylene and Montecatini's new "Moplen," isotactic polypropylene, polymers for synthetic fibers, aldehydes, alcohols and organic solvents will be produced utilizing a minimum of 1,300,000 metric tons of raw materials annually.

Montecatini emphasized that the Brindisi plant will be a large scale translation to industrial application of the new concepts of stereospecific catalysis.

## *Jobs & People*

Allied Chemical Corporation, New York—**Robert F. Bowman** has been named manager of the Philadelphia sales office of the general chemical division. He succeeds **William E. Houghton** who has been transferred to the New York offices as assistant manager of sales.

American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York—**W. H. Mullins,** plant foreman at the firm's Seymour, Ind., fertilizer plant, has been named superintendent at the recently acquired Olathe, Kan., plant. Replacing him at Seymour is **W. K. Stone.** The firm has also named four new branch managers: **D. L. Lecureux,** at Saginaw Mich.; **W. H. Phillips** at East St. Louis, Ill.; **D. J. Boyer,** at Buffalo, N. Y., and **Edgar B. Stalnaker,** at Three Rivers, N. Y.

W. R. Grace & Co.'s Dewey & Almy Chemical Division, Cambridge, Mass.—**Edward L. Kraft** has been named manager of manufacturing of the battery, polyfibron and textile division. Mr. Kraft will also continue in his old post of shoe products sales manager of the polyfibron department.

Koppers Company, Baltimore, Md. —**John N. Moore, jr.,** has been named manager of the southwestern district of the metal products division.

J. B. Roerig & Co., pharmaceutical division of Chas Pfizer & Co., New York—**Dr. William C. Spring, jr.,** formerly head of Columbia University's division of public health practice, has been named associate medical director.

Uhde Corporation, New York—**Dr. H. Bunde** of Farbwerke Hoechst AG., Frankfurt-Hoechst, Germany, has arrived in the US to assume duties as a Uhde vice-president and as a technical and scientific representative for Farbwerke.


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# Essential Oils, Aromatics

Reports from some suppliers abroad indicated there was no real price on Bourbon geranium oil. Sources in the producing areas were holding the oil awaiting a more clearcut picture of what the future supply situation would be. The market has come to a virtual standstill, it was said. Resellers prices were fully maintained at high levels. Some dealers have indicated they were out of the market as stocks have been depleted. An unsettled condition in this market could be expected to persist in the weeks ahead until weather damage to the crop has been fully evaluated.

The overall market remained quiet. Withdrawals have been fair, although continued spotty. Peppermint remained weak. Some sources recorded a decline in bitter orange oil. Florida orange oil held at unchanged levels. A steady tone has prevailed in the market during recent weeks, but the feeling persists that a decline will take place once new crop material is all in. Tangerine oil was firm at previously reported levels. Ocotea was firm at 39 cents per pound on reports of stronger prices at source. The downtrend in eucalyptus oil had apparently leveled off, although suppliers recorded a 5 cent per pound drop in a derivative, eucalyptol, two weeks ago. The vetiver oil market was strong, but unchanged.

Aromatic chemicals makers said business was very strong for the time of year. January and February were good months, it was said. A slight leveling off has been noted in the first part of March, but this was considered only a temporary situation. The improvement in general business conditions as compared to last year was noted all along the line, from aromatics in bulk, down through finished products in flavoring and perfuming industries.

Activity in pepper markets was limited due to sharp advances which caused buyers to withdraw. Levels on Indian grades remained high, and Singapore levels appeared unaffected by the slackening in demand. There was little interest among traders in discounting the market for forward deliveries, it was said. Light supplies of Japanese grades on spot and afloat caused fractional advances. The shipping season is about over in Japan and there were indications that chillies would be higher in the fall.

### Price Trends

**Advanced**

Amyris oils, 15c. per lb.
Geranium oil, Bourbon, $1 per lb.
Ocotea cymbarum, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Hontaka, ½c. per lb.
Santaka, ½c. per lb.
White, Muntok, ½c. per lb.

**Reduced**

Caraway seed, Danish, ¼c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon #2, 1c. per lb.
"0000," 1c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Cloves, Madagascar, 1c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, ½c. per lb.
Jamaica #3, 2c. per lb.
Nigerian split, ½c. per lb.
Sierra Leone, ½c. per lb.
Nutmegs, E.I., whole, 10c. per lb.
Orange oil, W.I., bitter, 10c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Funtuas, 1c. per lb.
Petitgrain oil, 10c. per lb.
Pimento leaf oil, 5c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Mar. 14, 1958 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 146.87 | 146.94 | 147.43 | 145.85 |

*For Current Prices see page 9*

## Essential Oils

**Abies Siberica**—Sources have noted a further weakening in the spot market in recent weeks. Price has been quoted in a range of $2.70 to $3 per pound, according to report of reliable trade sources contacted last week.

**Amyris**—The oil has continued to firm. Prices ranged from $1.50 to $2.05 per pound. Inquiry was routine sources said.

**Bois de Rose**—The market was unchanged at previously reported levels. The price gap between Brazilian and Peruvian bois de rose has continued to narrow, sources said. Demand has been routine and the market weak as a result of heavy supplies in dealers hands and cautious buying policy on the part of consumers.

Imports of South American oil in the final quarter of last year amounted to 146,825 pounds, according to report of the Census Bureau. Imports for all of 1957 totaled 426,736 pounds.

**Citronella**—As in lemongrass oil, interest seemed to have receded slightly in this market. Inventories remained heavy and consumer interest routine. The spot market continued weak at unchanged price listings, according to suppliers contacted last week.

**Clove Leaf**—The market remained unchanged in a range of $1 to $1.50 per pound. Sources have reported firm prices as a result of a stronger market at origin. Demand was routine, sources said.

**Eucalyptus**—The downtrend in prices over recent weeks appeared to have leveled off. The weakness spread to eucalyptol two weeks ago, the derivative being reduced 5c. per pound at that time. However, there was some report of firmer shipping prices which tended to steady the spot market. Sources said the market was steady and that this oil has fluctuated in a narrow range in recent years. Further downtrend in this oil was not looked for by suppliers polled last week.

**Geranium**—Report from sources abroad indicated that there was no price on Bourbon geranium oil. Sources in the producing areas were holding oil awaiting a more clearcut picture of what the supply situation would be. The market has come to a virtual standstill, it was said. Spot prices were maintained at very high levels. Some dealers had no stocks to offer and had withdrawn from the market. Basic suppliers here continued to quote price on Bourbon geranium oil in a range of $19.50 to $21 per pound, while Algerian was $18.50 per pound. The unsettled condition in this market was expected to persist for some weeks to come as trade sources continue to evaluate the situation.

**Lavender**—The spot market was weak. Some dealers recorded sizable reductions two weeks ago. A large crop and routine consumer demand were pointed out as reasons for a softened market here.

Imports of lavender flower oil in the last quarter of 1958 amounted to 306,782 pounds as against 463,864 pounds for all of 1957. Imports of Spanish spike lavender oil during the last quarter, 1958, amounted to 68,093 pounds as compared to 110,381 for twelve months in 1957.

**Lemon**—Market was strong, but substantially unchanged from last report. Unfavorable growing conditions for citrus crops in California this season has led to a firmer market, it was said.

**Lemongrass**—Interest has receded in this market. Shipping levels have eased somewhat and sources said demand from European consumers has leveled off. Schedules on the spot market were unchanged from previous report. Demand was steady.

**Lime**—As with lemon oil, this market remains strong. Price on Mexican and West Indian lime oil remained at $6.50 per pound. Some sources reported they were advancing prices to the $6.65 per pound level.

**Ocotea Cymbarum**—Spot levels were firm at 39c. per pound. Price at origin has moved up about 10 percent as Brazilian ocotea was increasingly difficult to obtain, sources said. Stocks were adequate to supply steady consumer needs.

**Orange**—Prices were holding to levels previously established in the trade. In some quarters, a reduction on West Indian bitter orange oil was made. Price on this material ranged from $3.25 to $3.85 per pound. Dealers in Florida orange oil reported light movement. Prices have not fallen as far as it had been thought they might. However, the feeling persisted that once the new crop was all in, there would be a further decline in the market. There was some variance in opinions among dealers as to the amount of new crop that would be available. Some sources felt the yields this year would be fully adequate, while others said poor weather conditions last year had effected this year's crop yields.

**Patchouli**—The market was steady at unchanged levels for imported patchouli oil. Price was in a range of $4 to $4.50 per pound, according to survey of last week. One trade source quoted domestically distilled oil at $6 per pound, off 95c. per pound from previous quotation. Demand has been modest. Movement was in small lots for immediate or nearby need.

—*Continued on page 67*

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# Coatings Materials

**Copper oxide has been lifted 1½ cents per pound to reflect metal's sharp advance. This carries the 100-500-lb. bracket to 47¾ cents per pound for black, 48½ cents for Type I red and 46½ cents for Type II. Metal's advance was attributed to short supply in world markets, the result of numerous strikes. It interrupted a relatively long period of price stability, being the first advance posted since settlement late last year of the strike in Africa.**

Respite, perhaps brief respite, from price fluctuation was felt by the lead market last week. Events of the previous week had clearly illustrated the market's sensitivity to supply shifts and, especially, to foreign competition. At the close of that week, just after white lead makers had trimmed prices to reflect metal's decline of 1½ cents per pound, the basic market reversed itself with a ½ cent advance. Whether producers would have made the cut had they seen the reversal looming is not a fruitful question, this department learned. But now that it's on the books, one may hazard a guess that there it will stay until and if lead advances again.

Heavy rains and cold nights should prolong the trickle of gum receipts, Agricultural Marketing Service has noted. But even worse, in the form of wind, hail and snow, hit the Metropolitan area last Thursday, and while it did not prolong the trickle of buyers moving toward commodity markets, it failed to interfere noticeably with business activity. Gum, shellac and naval stores had a good week, dealers reported. Though Spring retreated under winter's angry resurgence, business volume held its ground.

The Tariff Commission's picture of synthetic resin sales for December revealed conflicting trends dominated by upward movement. Most egregiously on the increase were vinyls, with a total of 78,419,257 sold, as compared with November's 72,207,769. On the other hand, phenolics and coumerone-indenes each declined roughly one million pounds. Detailed sales figures for all coatings resins may be found in the table below.

Spectacularly increased shipments of glue were made in January, according to Census Bureau data, the total tabbed at 11,157,000 pounds as against the previous month's 7,505,000. Stocks were shaved to 35,382,000 pounds from 36,614,000 a month earlier due to the fact that the advance in production—9,925,000 pounds from 9,108,000—was less than the advance in sales. Complete figures for glue also appear below.

## Prime Pigments

**Chrome Colors**—Output of chrome colors reached 2,802 short tons in December for a substantial gain over the previous December's 2,272 tons and only a negligible retreat from November's 2,967. Stocks had climbed to 4,096 tons by December 31, as against 3,890 a month earlier.

The breakdown by individual colors tabbed chrome oxide green at 354 tons, chrome yellow and orange at 1,943 and molybdate chrome orange at 505, as compared with 609, 1,806, 552, respectively in November and 442, 1,350 and 480 in December of the previous year.

**Copper Oxide**—Quotations have been lifted 1½c. per pound to reflect metal's sharp advance. This carries the 100-5,000-lb. bracket to 47¾c. per pound for black, 48½c. for type I red and 46½c. for type II. Metal's advance was attributed to short supply in world markets, the result of numerous strikes.

**Lead Pigments**—There was respite last week from fireworks on the price front while genial amusement was being expressed all around at the gyrations of a week earlier. At the close of that week, just after white lead makers had trimmed tabs to reflect declines totaling 1½c. in lead metal, that material and oxide did an about face with a ½c. advance. Whether producers would have made the cut had they seen the reversal looming is not a fruitful question, this department learned. But now that it's on the books, one may hazard a guess that it won't be erased until and if lead advances again.

Oxide is now offered and meeting seasonally fair demand at 13¾c. per pound for 95 percent lead, 13.95c. for 97 percent, 14.10c. for 98 percent, 13½c. for litharge and 16.10 for mineral orange. The trimming of white lead brought carbonate lower by ¾c. to 17, silicate by ½c. to 15¾c. and sulfate by ¾c. to 16¼c. per pound, carlots. Silico-chromate was lowered ¼c. to 19½c., same basis.

### Price Trends

**Advanced**
Copper oxide, 1½c. per lb.

**Reduced**
None

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100—1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Mar. 14, 1958 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 103.06 | 103.06 | 103.08 | 101.48 |

*For Current Prices see page 9*

## Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for December and list November's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

**Sales**

| | November* | December |
|---|---|---|
| Phenolic and other tar acid resins: | | |
| Molding resins | 16,472,025 | 15,439,408 |
| Laminating resins | 7,177,464 | 7,915,242 |
| Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin | 1,859,244 | 1,977,591 |
| Urea and melamine resins: | | |
| Protective coating resins, straight, modified | 2,156,211 | 2,350,687 |
| Styrene resins: | | |
| Protective coating resins, straight, modified | 7,678,031 | 7,899,328 |
| Vinyl resins: | | |
| Total all types | 72,207,769 | 78,419,257 |
| Alkyd resins for protective coatings: | | |
| Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified | 6,910,028 | 7,196,036 |
| Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other material except styrene | 2,879,211 | 2,704,569 |
| Polybasic acid types except phthalic: | | |
| Unmodified | 409,380 | 537,328 |
| Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials except styrene | 362,680 | 590,633 |
| Rosin modifications for protective coatings: | | |
| Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gum, esterified with glycerol) | 793,631 | 874,201 |
| Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc. | 1,037,571 | 906,354 |
| Rosin, rosin esters, modified: | | |
| Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins | 1,654,569 | 1,584,284 |
| Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids | 2,391,026 | 2,532,941 |
| All other modifications | 3,094,398 | 3,432,037 |
| Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins | 18,850,853 | 17,895,810 |
| Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials: | | |
| Protective coating resins (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic polyesters, silicone and other resins) | 687,632 | 669,585 |

* Revised

## Fillers and Inerts

**Asbestos**—January shipments are reported to have followed the normal seasonal pattern with navigation remaining at a standstill. Preliminary estimates pointed to a volume about equal to last January's. The fact that shipments held their own notwithstanding the recession was seen by some to be an indication that 1959 would bring an overall increase in volume, as high as ten percent and no lower than five, according to one highly informed source.

The January market for manufactured products found brake lining still leading the pack after having chalked up an eight percent gain in 1958 over the previous year's sales volume. So good a performance during a recession year was explained by the fact that in proportion as the market for new cars contracts, purchase of replacement parts for used cars increases. This provides an enviable hedge against the down side of Detroit's broad oscillations.

Textile markets, stimulated by government business, also did well in January. With exception of insulation, which fell off in volume because of unfavorable weather, construction materials experienced a good month. This was especially true in roofing and siding, where prospects for the balance of the year are said to be very good. Asbestos paper, on the other hand, met only light interest, and

price shading prevailed in proportion as buying lagged.

**Barytes**—Consumption of primary barytes fell off sharply in 1958, according to a preliminary report by the Bureau of Mines. The decline from 1,152,882 short tons in 1957 to 890,000 last year was ascribed to curtailment of domestic oil well drilling, the material's major outlet, where it is used to increase the weight of drilling mud, thereby helping to restrict gases to their formation horizons.

Imports declined still more conspicuously, totaling 435,364 short tons in 1958 as against the previous year's 832,626. Market value was estimated to be $3,096,676.

Arkansas, the Bureau said, retained its position as the leading domestic supplier, followed by Missouri and Georgia in that order. Production was also reported from Nevada, South Carolina, Tennessee, California, New Mexico, Montana and Washington.

## Naval Stores

**Pine Gum**—For the week ended February 28 the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $23.40 as compared with $23.72 the previous week and $20.70 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants amounted to 527 barrels as against the previous week's 572 and 840 a year ago. Content per barrel included an average 8.07 gallons of turpentine and 293.4 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows: WW, 4; WG, 7; N, 28; M, 46; and K and below, 15.

**Rosin**—Trade during the week ended March 6 was relatively dull, Agricultural Marketing Service reported, and the current supply situation was termed unchanged. Heavy rains and cold nights at the close of the season should prolong the trickle of gum receipts, the Service said. Sales for the week totaled 1,361 drum equivalents, apportioned among 31.7 percent drums, 26.2 percent bags, 14.7 percent tankcars and 27.4 percent export drums. A week earlier, sales had totaled 1,727 drums.

**Turpentine** — Movement in tankcars turned upward during the week ended March 6, but ample supply forced prices fractionally lower. No exports sales were reported.

**Rosin, Gum**

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

| | Fri. Mar. 6 | Mon. Mar. 9 | Tues. Mar. 10 | Wed. Mar. 11 | Thurs. Mar. 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Drums— | | | | | |
| K | | ... | ... | $8.74[3] | ... |
| N | $8.74 | ... | ... | 8.73 | ... |
| WW | ... | $9.03 | ... | ... | ... |
| Bags— | | | | | |
| G | 8.25[1] | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| WG | 8.72 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Tankcars (for week ended March 12). WG, $8.70; M or better, $8.00.

Sales, USDA

423[2] 80[2] No Sales 160[2] 80[2][3]

New York

(Per 100 lbs.; c.l., Friday)

WW, $10.40; WG, $9.85; K-M, $9.75.

**Turpentine, Gum**

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Price | ... | ... | .53 | ... | ... |
| Sales | ... | ... | 4,000[4] | ... | ... |

[2] Drums equivalent, [4] Gallons, [5] Average price.
[1] G or better.
[3] K or better.
[2] Sales confined to export.

## Miscellaneous

**Casein**—Dealers quoted Argentine material at 18c. per pound, the price unchanged from a week earlier, but speculative sources with large stocks on hand were said to be shading below this level. Buying interest lagged, however, and price appeared to wield little influence, as consumers have stuck rigidly to a hand-to-mouth buying policy.

Either earlier reports of Argentine drought were highly exaggerated or modern efficient methods have delivered the industry from its subjection to weather conditions. For the latest unofficial but authoritative report from the Argentine estimates that first quarter output will reach 13,000 tons, which is 1,000 tons greater than for the comparable period of last year, when no drought at all was experienced. Stocks-on-hand are estimated at 12,000 tons, a sizable amount.

**Glue**—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production, shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in thousands of pounds during January with December's figures shown for comparison:

**Production**

| | Jan. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|
| Hide glue, total | 4.741 | 4.592 |
| Low grade | 1.816 | 2.105 |
| Medium grade | 1.687 | 1.376 |
| High grade | 757 | 624 |
| Extra high grade | 481 | 477 |
| Bone glue, total | 5.184 | 4.526 |
| Green | 3.666 | 3.070 |
| Extracted | 1.518 | 1.456 |
| Glue, total | 9.925 | 9.108 |

**Shipments**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hide glue, total | 5.350 | 4.312 |
| Low grade | 2.268 | 1.825 |
| Medium grade | 1.614 | 1.371 |
| High grade | 1.018 | 881 |
| Extra high grade | 450 | 235 |
| Bone glue, total | 5.807 | 3.193 |
| Green | 4.409 | 2.065 |
| Extracted | 1.398 | 1.128 |
| Glue, total | 11,157 | 7.505 |

**Stocks**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hide glue, total | 23.410 | 24.019 |
| Low grade | 8.349 | 8.801 |
| Medium grade | 8.099 | 8.026 |
| High grade | 4.965 | 5.226 |
| Extra high grade | 1.997 | 1.966 |
| Bone glue, total | 11.972 | 12.595 |
| Green | 8.503 | 9.246 |
| Extracted | 3.469 | 3.349 |
| Glue, total | 35.382 | 36.614 |


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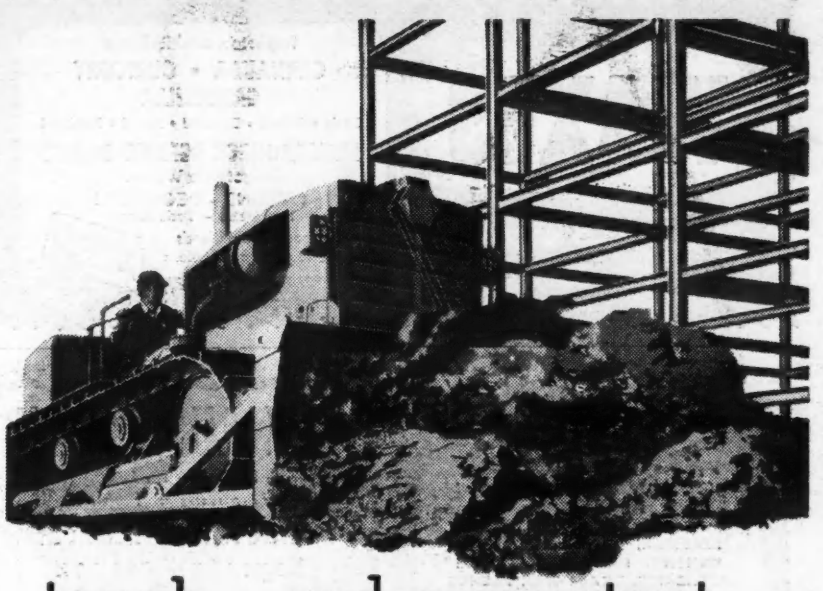

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# Oils, Fats and Waxes

Firmer tone prevailed in oils and fats market last week. Edible oils were firmer and trading took place in cottonseed, corn, peanut and soybean oils at slightly higher levels. Drying oils were especially strong as a result of scarcer stocks for prompt delivery. Tung oil was sold at another advance of ¼ cent per pound as was oiticica. Brazilian castor oil was higher with firm primary market and trading also took place at an increase of ¼ cent. Linseed oil remained steady, as consumers continued to take sizable quantities against current contracts.

Firmness continued to feature crude coconut oil and copra due to the tight supply situation at primary sources. Despite quiet trading, prices were firmly held for prompt and later delivery on the Pacific coast and New York market.

Price trend for tallow and greases continued to move upwards. Moderate volume of business was reported at higher prices for soapers and specialty buyers account.

Palm oil was higher, reflecting political disturbances in Africa, which increased the cost of replacements and raised stocks on spot about ¼ cent per pound.

Olive oil on spot was steadier due to improved tone of primary markets. Offers for shipment were well held and not shadable.

Slackened demand for soybean meal for prompt delivery weakened this market. Quotations were off about $3 per ton for immediate shipment. Cottonseed meal demand was slow, but limited stocks mere maintained at unchanged quotations. Linseed meal remained steady due to reduced production. Stocks were held at the recent advance.

### Price Trends

**Advanced**

Castor oil, Braz., ¼c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. per lb.
Oiticica oil, ¼c. per lb.
Palm oil, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb.
inedible, ½c. per lb.

**Reduced**

Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.
Oleo oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $3 per ton.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100—1949 average)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | Mar. 14, 1958 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 111.35 | 113.31 | 115.77 | 114.70 |

*For Current Prices see page 9*

## Vegetable Oils

**Castor**—Trading was reported spotty for domestic and imported oil. No. 1 Brazilian was stronger and sold at 15c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, up ¼c. Domestic grades were unchanged.

Import of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

| | Pounds | |
|---|---|---|
| | Castor Beans | Castor Oil |
| Last week | ..... | 1,300,000 |
| Previous week | ..... | 700,000 |
| Corresponding week, 1958 | ..... | 626,000 |
| Total this year | 6,217,300 | 16,302,000 |
| Corresponding period, 1958 | 7,223,550 | 20,062,000 |

**Coconut**—Firm tone continued to feature this market. Business was restricted due to prevailing high cost. Crude was held at 19¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, 1st half April shipment; 19⅝c. second half April and 19½c., May. Tankcars were held at 20¾c. per pound, New York basis, March and later delivery.

**Corn**—Crude was firmer. Sales in crude took place at 11⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined oil advanced to 15.11c. per pound, tankcars, New York, basis.

**Cottonseed** — Futures remained on a steady basis last week on the New York Produce Exchange, reflecting the steadiness of allied markets. Trading was more active and mixed. Price fluctuations continued narrow and closed practically unchanged for the period. Trade interests continued to take March delivery against sales of later months. Additional tenders for March brought the total to date up to 106 contracts and were stopped. Export outlook continued to command great deal of attention. Turkey was expected to enter the market soon for cottonseed and soybean oils. Yugoslavia was reported to have purchased 10,000 tons of degummed soybean oil and was seeking additional offers. Cash oils were steady and slightly higher. Refined salad was raised to 14⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude cottonseed oil was firmer, rang-

*—Continued on page 62*

## Oils and Fats: January

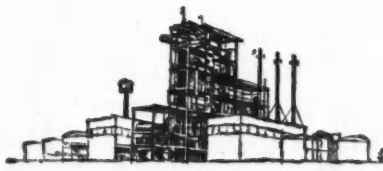
Following statistics are compiled by the Bureau of Census covering oils and fats production, consumption and factory and warehouse stocks in January, 1959 (in millions of pounds).

| | *Crude vegetable, animal fish oils* | | | *Refined vegetable oils*[3] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Fats and Oils* | *Production January 1959* | *Consumed in refining*[1] *January 1959* | *Warehouse stocks* January 1959* | *Production January 1959* | *Warehouse stocks*[2] *January 1959* |
| Castor oil | (D) | xxx | 25.7 | xxx | xxx |
| Coconut oil | 35.1 | 33.1 | 47.5 | 31.2 | 11.6 |
| Corn oil | 21.7 | 23.7 | 23.4 | 22.2 | 7.3 |
| Cottonseed oil | 195.8 | 153.2 | 170.1 | 143.1 | 252.1 |
| Linseed oil | [5]45.5 | 15.6 | [6]107.9 | (NA) | [5]42.5 |
| Palm oil | xxx | xxx | [5]10.0 | xxx | xxx |
| Palm kernel oil | ... | 4.6 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 1.9 |
| Peanut oil** | 8.5 | 5.3 | 10.6 | 5.2 | 6.3 |
| Soybean oil | 385.5 | 317.4 | 215.1 | 308.8 | 165.3 |
| Tall oil | 54.7 | 13.1 | 100.3 | 13.6 | 15.5 |
| Tung oil | 8.4 | xxx | 54.8 | xxx | xxx |
| Vegetable oil Foots | 18.2 | xxx | 51.1 | xxx | xxx |
| Edible tallow | 29.5 | xxx | [6]31.3 | xxx | xxx |
| Inedible tallow and grease (other than wool) | 240.0 | xxx | [6]291.8 | xxx | xxx |
| Lard** | 228.0 | xxx | [6]109.1 | xxx | xxx |
| Fish oil** | 0.4 | xxx | 70.0 | xxx | xxx |
| Marine mammal oil | ... | xxx | 38.1 | xxx | xxx |

Note: Consumption of oils in products (shortening, margarine, etc.) will appear shortly in Facts for Industry Series M20K-2, "Fats and Oils, Production and Consumption in Selected Products; Factory and Warehouse Stocks." [1]Usage of crude oils in refining (alkali or caustic washing) is shown only for major vegetable oils. Production of refined oils covers only once-refined oil. Separate data on crude and refined oils are no longer collected for oils other than those specified. Degummed soybean oil is reported as crude oil. [2]Includes hydrogenated fats (vegetable and animal and other fats and oils "in process" (e.g. refined cottonseed oil includes stocks of stearin, hydrogenated or otherwise). [3]Production of raw linseed oil. [4]Includes raw and boiled linseed oil. [5]Includes linseed oil other than raw and boiled. [6]Includes refined. D Data withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. *Stocks of palm, crude coconut, crude castor and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis; do not include stockpiles of strategic oils. **Data on production and stocks of peanut oil at crude oil mills and production of lard collected by Department of Agriculture. Data for fish oil producers collected by Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Interior.

*An important factor influencing the purchase of chemicals and raw materials discussed at a meeting of the Chemical Buyers' Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents:*

# "Production location and facilities"



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|---|---|
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| Flash Point | 540°F. approx. |
| Fire Point | 570°F. approx. |
| Saybolt Viscosity at 210°F. | 155 seconds approx. |
| Iodine Value (Hanus) | 20.0 - 35.0 |
| Saponification Number | 100.0 - 116.0 |
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# Oils, Fats and Waxes

*—Continued from page 60*

ing from 11c. to 11⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, southeast; 10⅞c. to 11c., Valley; 10⅝c., Lubbock and 10¾c., Waco.

### Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, March 13, follow:

| | Sales | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cents per pound | | |
| March | 564 | 13.27 | 13.04 | 13.12S |
| May | 406 | 13.03 | 12.91 | 12.95S |
| July | 146 | 12.92 | 12.82 | 12.82@12.84 |
| Sept. | 54 | 12.52 | 12.42 | 12.46S |
| Oct. | 2 | 12.35 | 12.35 | 12.30@12.35 |
| Dec. | 26 | 12.35 | 12.25 | 12.25@12.28 |
| March (1960) | 6 | 12.44 | 12.35 | 12.32@12.36 |
| May (1960) | 8 | 12.40 | 12.40 | 12.32@12.38 |

Total sales and switches 1,212 contracts.

**Flaxseed**—Trading was reported slow. Bids were unchanged at $2.95 per bushel.

**Oiticica**—This market was firmer reflecting the strength of tung oil and scarcity of supplies. Sales were reported at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were advanced to 20c. to 20¼c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity.

**Olive** — Business was reported spotty, chiefly for prompt delivery. Tunisian was steadier at $52 to $53 per 100 kilos, new drums, c. and f. New York, prompt shipment, as to quality. Spanish was maintained at $57, same basis, f.o.b. shipping point. The spot market was unchanged. Tunisian oil ranged from $2.20 to $2.30 per gallon, drums, duty paid, spot, as to quality and quantity. Spanish ranged from $2.40 to $2.50, same basis.

**Palm**—Political disturbances at African supply sources has further strengthened replacements. This caused prices to advance fractionally. Drums were raised to 14.35c. to 15.35c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity and to 12.1c. for tankcars.

**Peanut**—This market was firmer as a result of limited stocks. Crude was higher with sales at 12¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil was raised to 15¾c., tankcars, New York basis.

**Soybean**—Crude continued on steady basis last week. Trading was reported at 9⅜c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, prompt shipment, and was bid, with sellers asking 9½c., same basis. Refined salad was held at 11⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Yugoslavia was reported to have purchased 10,000 tons of degummed soybean oil last week and was in the market for additional lots.

**Tung**—Market was strong and higher. Sales were noted up to 21¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for prompt and later delivery. Offerings were light with sellers holding for ⅛c. more. Drums were advanced ¼c., ranging from 23¼c. to 23½c. ½er pound, spot as to quantity. Domestic oil also was firmer and quoted at 21¼c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

## Miscellaneous

**Cocoa Butter**—Market was unsettled and lower. Prices ranged from 75c. to 80c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

**Copra** — Shipments were scarce and closely held at $265 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Buying interest was light.

## Fats and Greases

**Greases**—This market was firmer due to improved trading. Yellow grease was in demand with sales reported at 7c. and 7⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, according to acid. Choice white, all hog also

*—Continued on page 66*


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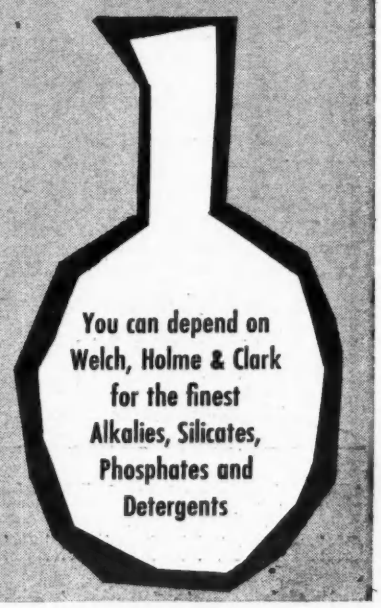


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### KILNS AND DRYERS

**1—Traylor 11' x 155' Rotary Kiln, 7/8" shell welded, 2 tires.**
**1—Vulcan 8' x 125' Rotary Kiln, 3/4" shell riveted, 2 tires.**
**1—Vulcan 8' x 50' Rotary Kiln, 5/8" shell welded, 2 tires.**
**2—Rennenberg 6' x 60' Rotary Kilns, 5/8" shell riveted.**
**1—Proctor & Schwartz 8' wide x 60' long Conveyor Dryer, Stainless Steel Belt.**

### RUBBER LINED TANKS

**4—3400 gal. 8' x 8' with Nettco Turbo Agitators, 15 HP motors.**
1—4000 gal. 10' x 7'6" with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
1—4500 gal. 9' x 9' with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 3 HP motor.
**1—5000 gal. 9' x 10' with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 15 HP motor.**
5—8500 gal. Vertical Storage, 8'6" x 16' x 8' cone.
**1—10,500 gal. Horizontal Storage, 10' x 18'.**
1—13,000 gal. Horizontal Storage 8' x 35'.

### STEEL TANKS

4—2000 gal. 7' x 7' with Nettco Turbo Agitators, 10 HP motors.
1—3000 gal. 8' x 8' with patterson Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
1—5200 gal. 10' x 9' with Patterson Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
15—Storage Tanks: 3800; 6000; 9000; 10,000; 15,000; 47,000 gals.

### OTHER ITEMS

**3—Worthington, I.R. Compressors: 1000, 500 & 365 cfm, 30 psi.**
**4—Worthington, I.R. Vacuum pumps, 1000 and 500 cfm.**
**11—Steel Buildings 20' to 80' trusses.**
2—Shepard Niles 20 ton Overhead Cranes.
**7—Dorr Thickeners; and 16' dia. with Tanks.**
15—Nettco WT37, WT27, Agitator Drives, 10 & 15 HP.
1—Bemis 50# Bag Packer with Sewing Machine, Conveyor and Flattener.
125—LaBour, Durco, Worthite, Duriron and Stainless Steel Centrifugal Pumps 2" to 6" with motors.

**PARTIAL LIST OF VALUES • SEND FOR CIRCULAR**

***REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES FOR INSPECTION***

**BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY**
2401 Third Ave., New York 51, N.Y. Tel.: CYpress 2-5703

# BRILL FOR VALUES

**REACTORS - KETTLES - EVAPORATORS - CONDENSERS - TANKS**

**1—1500 gal. Pfaudler, glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor.**
1—500 gal. Walters, 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor, 4' x 5'.
1—500 gal. Blaw-Knox, 347 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox, steel, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
**1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak, monel, single effect Evaporator.**
**1—250 sq. ft. Buflovak, 304 S.S. forced circulation Evaporator.**
1—20 sq. ft. Buflovak, 304 S.S. forced circulation Evaporator.
1—3500 gal. 304 S.S., jacketed, agitated Tank, 9' x 7'.
**1—7500 gal. 347 S.S. Vertical Storage Tank, 7' x 25', 50 PSI.**
**1—20,000 gal. 347 S.S. Vertical Storage Tank, 12' x 23'.**
1—750 gal. nickel clad Mixing Tank, 125# internal, with nickel coils.
1—4000 gal. Haveg, vertical Tank, 8' x 12'.
**1—12,000 gal. horizontal, steel Pressure Tank, 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.**
**8—Stainless Heat Exchangers; 1220, 942, 786, 536, 396, 315, 250, 157 sq. ft.**
1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.
1—30" dia. x 20', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

### CENTRIFUGES

**1—Bird 18" x 28", 316 S.S. Solid Bowl, Continuous.**
1—Bird 24" x 38", Monel, Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Bird 18" x 28", steel, Solid Bowl, NEW.
**2—Sharples PY14, PN14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.**
**2—Sharples C27 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S. and Monel.**
1—Sharples H2 Nozzlejector, 15 HP, 304 S.S.
**1—Bird 48" Suspended Fume tight 316 S.S. Perforated Basket.**
1—Bird 40" suspended, 347 S.S., imperforate basket, 1800 RPM.
1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Hercules 40" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 30", 304 S.S., underdriven, perforated basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

### FILTERS

2—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rotary Vacuum, vapor-tite housings.
**1—Sparkler 33S28 Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.**
**1—Niagara 36H110 horizontal Filter, 110 sq. ft., 304 S.S.**
1—Sparkler 33-S-17 steel Filter, 92 sq. ft.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

### DRYERS

1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 19—59" x 78" shelves.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 10—40" x 43" shelves.
**2—Overton 42" x 120", Atmospheric, Double Drum.**
2—Devine 5' x 12', 4' x 9', Atmospheric, Single Drum.
**1—Buflovak 3' x 20' vacuum Rotary Dryer unused.**
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube, 5' x 20', 6' x 50'.
1—Rotary Kiln, 9' x 130'.
4—Rotary Dryers; 4' x 40', 5'6"x 50', 5' x 30', 7' x 80'.
**2—Link Belt; 7'5" x 25' Monel, 6'4" x 24' 316 SS, Roto Louvre Dryers.**
**3—Louisville 8' x 50' Stainless Steel lined Rotary Dryers.**
**2—Vulcan 7' x 80' Rotary Dryers.**
**2—Vulcan 7' x 80' Rotary Dryers.**

### MIXERS

**1—Baker Perkins #16TRM, 150 gal., jacketed, sigma blades, Vacuum, 50 HP motor.**
**5—Baker Perkins #15 JIM2, 100 gal. jacketed, sigma blades, 20 HP. motors. UNUSED.**
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
3—1000# Powder Mixer, 7 1/2 HP XP motor.
5—Steel, jacketed Powder Mixers; 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.

### PULVERIZERS — MILLS

1—Hardinge 4½' x 24" Conical Ball Mill.
2—Abbe 5' x 6', 4' x 5', silex lined Pebble Mills.
**5—Jeffrey Hammer Mills; 20" x 12", 15" x 8", motor driven.**
1—FitzMill model D, 304 S.S., 7½ HP motor.
2—Kent, Ross, 6" x 14" Three Roll Mills.

### MISCELLANEOUS

3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30' sections.
3—25 ton Freon Refrigeration Units.
4—Rotex Sifters; 40" x 84", 60" x 84".
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters, 30" x 104", Triple Deck.
8—Stokes DD2, B2, "R", and "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps; H6, L5, L3, TS7, #2, MD572.
25—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 6".

***Partial List of Values — Send for News Flash!***

**Representative on Premises for Inspection**

**TEXAS OFFICE: 4101 San Jacinto St., Houston 4, Texas — Tel.: JAckson 6-1351**

**BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY**
2401 Third Ave., New York 51, N.Y. Tel. CYpress 2-5703

# BONUS BUYS

**16—Baker Perkins Size #17 Sigma-Blade Mixers, Jkt. 200 gal. working capacity, Screw Tilt, 30 HP motors and drives.**
**3—W. & P. 50 gal. Sigma-Blade Mixers, jacketed, screw tilts.**
**1—1400 gal. T316 SS Vacuum Still, ASME 175# wp.**
**1—Denver 4' x 10' Ball or Rod Mill, 60 HP (like new).**
1—Bird 18" x 28" Continuous Centrifugal, T304 SS.
2—Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 108 sq. ft., T316 SS.
**1—F. J. Stokes 5' x 8' Rotating Vacuum Dryer, T304 SS, ASME, 1953.**
**2—Pfaudler 750 gal. Glass-Lined Reactors, Model "R", Jkt. & Agit.**
1—Pfaudler 47 sq. ft. Glass-Lined Condenser, 1951.
1—Ross 6" x 14" 3-Roll Mill, Hi-Speed, Anti-Friction Bearings, 1953.
1—Crosley 6'8" x 7'6" Batch Pebble Mill, 1600 gal., Buhrstone.
**3—Sharples Super-D-Hydrators, C-20, C-27, T316 SS.**
7—Sharples #16 Super Centrifuges, T304 SS.
2—Nickel-Clad Evaporators, 400, 250 sq. ft., vert. Long-Tube.
1—Pfaudler 300 gal. glass lined Reactor, jkt. & agit.

## EQUIPMENT IN STOCK

### MILLS (BALL—PEBBLE—ROD)

**1—7' x 24' Compeb, 450 HP.**
1—7' x 15' Rod Marcy, 300 HP.
**4—5' x 22' ball-tube, Allis-Chalmers, 150 HP, 2" liners.**
1—4'6" x 16" Hardinge conical.
**1—4' x 10' Denver, ball, 60 HP.**
1—4' x 8' Kennedy Rod, 50 HP.
1—6' x 16' ball-tube, Allis-Chalmers.
1—6' x 36" Hardinge Conical.
2—4'6" x 12' contin., Patterson.
1—8' x 10' pebble, batch, Patterson.
1—6' x 8' pebble, contin., Patterson.
1—6' x 8' pebble, batch, Patterson.
1—6' x 5' pebble, batch, Porter.
1—5' x 6' pebble, batch, Abbe.

### FILTERS, PRESSURE

**1—510 sq. ft., vert., Niagara #510-28, T316 SS (Like New).**
1—151 sq. ft., Sparkler #33-S-28, T304 SS leaves.
1—110 sq. ft., horiz., Niagara #36H-110-3, T304 SS, 1954.
1—80 sq. ft. Niagara, T304 SS, Jkd., #80-30.
1—45 sq. ft., Niagara, T304, SS.
1—Sweetland Filters, #12, 7.

### CENTRIFUGALS, BASKET

**1—48" suspended, T304 SS.**
1—40" suspended, steel, Bird.
1—36" centerslung, bronze.
1—30" suspended T304 SS.
1—30" underdriven, T304 SS.
1—26" susp., 1954 Tolhurst.
1—12" underdriven, T316 SS.

### DRYERS, DOUBLE DRUM

**42" x 120" Buflovak—atm.**
**42" x 120" American—atm.**
**42" x 90" Buflovak—atm.**
36" x 84" American.
32" x 72" Buflovak—atm.
32" x 52" Buflovak—atm.
22" x 38" Witteman—atm.

### DRYERS, VACUUM SHELF

**356 sq. ft. Devine, Steel.**
**108 sq. ft. ANDERSEN, T316 SS**
80 sq. ft. Devine, UNUSED.
36, 24, 12 sq. ft. Stokes, steel.

### CRUSHERS

**Gyratory, Kennedy, #49S, 100 HP, 12-1/2", 350 TPH.**
Double-roll, 24" x 24", 20 HP.
Sawtooth, Robinson #13.
Jaw, 20" x 6", Bacon.
Jaw, 18" x 9", Mitchell, 25 HP.
Jaw, 11" x 15" Lang.

### MILLS PULVERIZERS

**2—Raymond Roller Mills, #3036 (3-roll), hi-side; #15 (6-roll) 66" low-side.**
**1—Hammermill, 400 HP, 47" x 60", Penna. CRUSHER, #5060, 1952, non-clog, UNUSED.**
1—Hammermill, 60 HP, Penna. Crusher, #C-3-30.
**1—Pulverizer, 75 HP, Babcock & Wilcox, #E-32, ball type.**
1—Hammermill, 50 HP, Jeffrey.
1—Hammermill, 25 HP, Jeffrey.

### ROTARY DRYERS & KILNS

**1—11' x 155' Kiln, 3/4" shell.**
1—8' x 170' Kiln, brick-lined.
1—8' x 125' Vulcan Kiln, 3/4".
1—8' x 115' Kiln, brick-lined.
**1—8' x 70' Dbl. shell, Hardinge.**
1—5'6" x 32', 3/8" shell.
1—6' x 50' steam tube, Louisville.
1—5'6" x 50' Renneberg, ⅜".
1—4'8" x 33', 3/8" shell.
1—4'6" x 40' Ruggles-Coles.
1—4' x 24' brick-lined (Kiln).
1—4' x 12'6" Sturtevant, SS.
1—3' x 15', Everdur metal shell.
1—Link-belt "Mono-tube," 10'.
3—Link-belt "Roto-Louvres"; #604-24, T316 SS; #310-20.

## JUST PURCHASED

8—Robinson 330 cu. ft. (12,000#) horiz. dbl. ribbon blenders, center disch., 66" W x 14' L.
1—Allis-Chalmers 7' x 50' rotary dryer, 1/2" dbl. shell.
1—Hardinge 6' x 36" conical ball mill.
1—Kennedy 4' x 8' rod mill, 50 HP, end peripheral discharge.
2—7'6" x 100' long rotary kilns, 1/2" shell, 3-tire.
12—Enzinger-Union 185 sq. ft. U-tube heat exchangers, T304 SS.

*120,000 SQUARE FEET OF EQUIPMENT IN STOCK AT*

**PERRY EQUIPMENT CORPORATION**
**1407 N. SIXTH ST., PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.**
**Phone: POplar 3-3505**

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**MIXERS**—1 c.f., 20 c.f. Cone—12 c.f., 22 c.f., 60 c.f., Rubbon—52 c.f. Drum—110 Gal. Day double sigma.

**MILLS**—Pulverizing—10 HP Greundler—30 HP Mikro 3W—50, 100 HP Wms.—100 HP Jeffrey 36x42—100 HP #50 Raymond S/S Imp

**PACKING**—Triangle Auger type—St. Regis 105 FV valve—Pneumatic Scale Capper 60 p/m.

**CRUSHERS**—#00 Rotary Sturtevant—9x16 Climax—13x24 Farrel Jaw.

**SCREENS**—12"x72" s s Ajax—24" dia. Riddle—3'x5', 3'x10', 4'x10', Tyler Hummer—20"x84", 40"x84" double & triple Rotex.

**OVEN**—Laminating 14"x32'—325° gas fired, automatic.

**MILLS**—Pebble—Lab. Jars (new)—36"x42", 36"x48", 6'x5' porcelain lined—6'x8' & 4½'x16" Hardinge Buhrstone.

**CONVEYORS**—18"x16' Farquahr Portables—18"x37' Troughing inclined—44" slats x 48' long—12"x40' screw w/motor reducer.

**MILLS**—Hardinge Ball 5'x36" Air Swept w/elec. ear—Syntron feeder & accessories 6'x36" (unused)—8'x36", 8'x48", 10'x48".

**FORK LIFT TRUCKS**—2000# Hyster 12' lift—Yale 6000# Yard King, all weather cab—pneumatics.

**LAWLER COMPANY**
LAWLER PLACE METUCHEN, N. J.
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**3-WITLOCK S.S. CONDENSERS**

Shell and Tube type. 128-⅝" tubes 100" long 4 pass. Removable bundles 150 lb. W.P. 650° F. on shel and tube.

**ME MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT CO.**
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# FIRST CLASS EQUIPMENT from Your FIRST Source!

**BRAND NEW FALCON MIXERS**
**In Stock for Immediate Shipment**
**Stainless or Mild Steel**
**Approved Sanitary; Smooth Interiors**
**Double Ribbon Mechanism Quickly Removable for Cleaning**
**Mixes Heavier Load with less Power**
**State your size—WE HAVE IT**

**SIFTERS — SCREENS**

**Selectro Single and Double Deck Stainless Sifters in several sizes.**
**Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters single and multiple decks; 30" x 60" to 40" x 120".**
**Robinson Unique Gyro Sifters; 20" x 72" to 40" x 96".**
**Tyler-Hummer Vibratory Screens 4' x 5' and 4', 10' others.**

**MULLER TYPE BATCH MIXERS**

**Simpson Lab. Type 11" x 24".**
**Simpson Intensive Mixer Model "O"; 36" x 16"; 5 HP.**
**Lancaster Model EAG No. 3 45⅝"; 5½ cu. ft.**
**Simpson No. 2 Intensive Mixer; 6' x 30"; 20 HP.**

**The Biggest Selection of Baker Perkins—Heavy Duty Double Arm-Jacketed Mixers.**
- **300 Gal. Working Capacity.**
- **200 Gal. Working Capacity.**
- **100 Gal. Working Capacity and other sizes down to Lab.**

**FIRST MACHINERY CORP.**
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## PRICES LESS THAN YOU WOULD PAY AT AUCTION

4—B. P. 200 gal. Sigma Blade Jacketed Shredders.
1—260 gal. S.S. Reactor, jktd.
2—Ball & Jewel Cutters #2.
6—Link Belt Vibrating Screens 4'x8'.
2—30" Sperry Filters, closed delivery 3 eye, 39-plates, 40-frames.
1—Sparkler S.S. Filter 33-S-9.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank 42" x 52".
1—Schutz-O'Neill Pulverizer 22", Style D.
Ball Mills—buhrstone and porcelain lined.
1—Stainless Steel Vert. Tank 3000 gals.
1—Louisville Tube Dryer 6'x35'.
3—New Twin Screw Mixers, 100, 120 and 300 gal.
1—M-G Homogenizer S. S. 125 gph.
2—Crystallizers—one stainless steel jktd.
6—Blackburn Smith Pressure Filters.
4—U. S. Hoffman Filters.
Tanks—all sizes up to 635,000 gallons.

**MANY OTHER ITEMS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION, AT RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES.**

**H. LOEB & SON :-: 4643 LANCASTER AVE., PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.**

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# WE'RE IN LINE FOR '59

10—LIGHTNING 2HP Exp. Proof Type LDG200 STAINLESS 431RPM—Agitators.
1—PFAUDLER 750 gal., glass lined jacketed & agitated Reactor, 15 HP motor.
1—PFAUDLER 200 gal. G.L., jktd., agit.
1—NICKEL CLAD 6' x 27' Column 200PSI.
1—NOOTER 750 gal. Reactor, 300 PSI jacket.
1—72" x 30' STAINLESS STEEL Column, 20 bubble cap trays, type 347.
1—RAYMOND #3036 High Side 3 Roll Mill.
1—RAYMOND 30" double Whizzer Seperator.
1—B.&J. #1½ Rotary Cutter 30HP XP motor.
1—ROBINSON Style B Cutter 30" knives.
8—JEFFREY Hammer Mills, 8"x15"; 12"x20"; 18"x24"; 24"x36" motor driven.
1—HARDINGE 8' x 30" Conical Ball Mill.
3—TOLHURST 40" S.S. Centrifugals, Susp.
2—FLETCHER 40" Steel Centrifugals, Susp.
1—FLETCHER Whirlwind 48" Centrifugal.
1—FLETCHER 30" STAINLESS Centrifugal, Suspended, perforated basket, vapertite.
2—OLIVER 5'3" x 3' Precoat Filters 316 STAINLESS STEEL, vapertite.
2—SHARPLES C-20 S.S. Super-D-Hydrators.
2—SHARPLES PN 14 Super-D-Canters S.S.316.
4—KOMAREK-GREAVES 27" x 23" Briquetting Presses, Feeders & 75 HP motors.
5—VULCAN, ALLIS CHALMERS, Rotary Kilns, motor driven, 8' x 100'; 8' x 125'.
3—SWENSON-WALKER 24"x20' double spiral, jacketed Crystallizers, 2HP motors.
2—STOKES DDS-2 Tablet Presses.
3—LOUISVILLE 6' x 50' Steam Tube Dryers.
2—LOUISVILLE 6' x 25' Steam Tube Dryers.
4—Link Belt ROTO LOUVRE DRYERS steel 502-16, 705-24; stainless 604-24.
1—BONNOT 7' x 60' x ½" Rotary Dryer.
3—NICKEL Heat Exchangers (169) 7/8" x 10' NICKEL Tubes, 338 sq. ft.
5—CUPRO-NICKEL Heat Exchangers; 177; 346; 1035; 2330; 5200 sq. ft.
25—Steel Heat Exchangers: 189; 880; 1042; 2060; 3900; 4420 sq. ft.
1—INDUSTRIAL Type SS-2 STAINLESS Pressure Leaf Filter, 195 sq. ft.
1—NIAGARA Stainless Filter, 54 sq. ft.
3—SWEETLAND #10, #12 Filters, STAINLESS and steel leaves.
18—SHRIVER, SPERRY 12" to 36" steel, aluminum, wood. Filter Presses.
5—STURTEVANT 14' Whizzer Separators.
1—RAYMOND 30" dbl. Whizzer Separator.
10—TYLER-HUMMER Screens, 4' x 6'; 4' x 8'; 1—10,000 gal. Propane Pressure Tank 200PSI.
8—EVAPORATORS, 500 to 15000 sq. ft.

**WRITE FOR BOOKLET 0359**

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**60 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.**
**310 Thompson Bldg., Tulsa 3, Okla.**

# EQUIPMENT
## for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Vulcan type 347 SS bubble cap column 4' dia. with 28 plates.

1—Blaw-Knox steel jacketed autoclave, 400 gal. cap 570# internal working pressure 85# jacket, with agitator.

1—Eastern type 316 SS reactor, 100 gal., 150# internal pressure 75# jacket with impeller type agitator and drive.

3—Pfaudler type 316 SS jacketed kettles, 750 gal.

2—Pfaudler type 316 SS jacketed kettles, 300 gal.

2—Lee SS open top jacketed kettles, 600 gal.

10—L. O. Koven steel jacketed vacuum kettles, 750 gal.

1—Tippett and Wood 2500 gal. jacketed kettle.

2—Van Alst SS jacketed reactors, 50 gal.

1—Dover Tank Co. nickel horizontal storage tank, 4000 gal., 30 psi.

1—Pfaudler 200 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor, complete with agitator and drive.

1—Stokes SS jacketed rotary vacuum dryer 2' x 6'.

1—Link Belt steel roto louver dryer model 1003-30.

1—Bird SS 48" suspended type centrifuge with perforated basket, plow and fume type cover.

1—AT&M 18" suspended type centrifuge.

2—Van Alst SS 400 gal. jacketed kettles.

1—Leader type 347 SS vertical storage tank, 18,000 gal.

1—Columbia Eng. steel pressure tank, 2400 gal., 265 psi.

1—Procter & Schwartz 2 truck dryer.

4—Stokes jacketed rotary vacuum dryers, 3' x 15', steel.

1—Stokes steel jacketed rotary vacuum dryer, 5' x 30'.

2—Stokes single door vacuum shelf dryers, 6 shelves.

1—Louisville rotary dryer 38" x 40', type L.

4—Link Belt steel roto louvre dryers, 207-10, 310-16, 310-20, 604-20.

3—Louisville SS rotary dryers, 8' x 50', complete.

2—Sweco SS separators, 4' dia., Model E-3D-8 and C-2D-8 with SS screens.

2—Louisville rotary steam tube dryers, 6' x 50'.

1—Sweetland #3 SS filter, 70 sq. ft.

12—Sweetland #12 SS filters with 72 SS leaves.

1—Niagara SS filter, Model 510-28.

1—Feinc SS rotary filter, 3' x 3' (NEW).

10—Davis Engineering type 316 SS heat exchangers, 170 sq. ft. (NEW).

3—Tolhurst center slung 40" and 48" rubber covered centrifuges with perforated baskets.

1—Tolhurst center slung 30" rubber covered centrifuge with perforated basket.

19—Robinson SS powder blenders, 255 cu. ft.

2—Badger type 316 SS heat exchangers, 500 sq. ft.

1—Swenson Single effect SS Evaporator, 320 sq. ft.

1—Cleaver Brooks 500 HP steam generator, 150 psi.

8—Alco type 316 SS jacketed reactor, 3000 gal. complete with drive and turbine agitators, 50# jacket.

**R. GELB & SONS, INC.**
UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900

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## SAVE ON GOOD USED MACHINERY

CENTRIFUGALS—12", 30", 40" & 48".
CENTRIFUGES—Sharples #5 Stainless. Also #6.
DRYERS—Allright Nell 4' x 9' Atmos. Drum Dryer.
Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24" x 20".
Vac. Shelf & Rotary Dryers.
FILLERS—Powder & Liquid. Also Labelers.
FILTERS—Vallez type 49. with 41 Stainless covered leaves.
#2 Sweetland 12 Stainless covered leaves.
Ertel 6" & 10" Disc type.
FILTER PRESSES—6" to 36" Iron & Wood.
KETTLES—Stainless Jack. 80, 60, 50 gal.
Dopp 350 gal. Cast Iron Jack. Vacuum.
Devine Impreg. Units 30" & 24" dia.
Steel, Alum & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
MILLS—Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP complete. Also #0000.
Mikro Pulverizer #4, 2S1, 2TH, 1SH.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #BB, #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell #2 Rotary Cutters.
Spr. Wald. Stainless Spike Crusher.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab. to 6' x 8'.
Steel 3 Roll, 9" x 32", 12" x 30" & 16" x 40"
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gals. Jacketed.
Change Can Mixers 8, 15, 40, 150 gal.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 3000#.
Lancaster 6' dia. vert. mixer 25 HP.
PUMPS—Stokes, Buffalo etc. Vac. 10 to 500 CFM.
Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
SIFTERS—Rotex 40" x 84", 2 deck.
SOAP MACHINERY—Toilet, Laundry, etc.
TABLET MACHINES—Stokes RD3 Rotary. Also Single & Rotary ½" to 3".
TANKS—Stainless, Gl. Lined, Steel.
MISC.—Boilers Gas & Oil, Conveyors.

Partial Listings — Write for Bulletins

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107 8th St., Brooklyn 15, New York
STerling 8-1944

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## Your Source for Good Buys

Am. Horiz. Autoclave 42" x 48" x 96".
Baker Perkins T gal. Jack. Mixer, S.S.
S.S. Spiral Mixer 800 lbs.
Stainless Steel Tanks 600 & 1200 gal.
Day 5 x 12 Lab. Roller Mill, M.D.
Fletcher 30" S.S. Sus. Centrifugal.
4—Tolhurst 32" & 40" Sus. Style Centrifugals, 2 speed.

Send for Bulletin A-43.

We buy individual items or complete plants.

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1—Tolhurst 30" Minute Man all stainless steel Extractor, vee belt drive, with 3 h.p. ex. proof motor.
1—Raymond #0000 Pulverizer, ball bearing type, coupled to 10 h.p. motor.
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1—10 h.p. Agitator, 100 r.p.m. with turbo.
Hammer Mills, Double Arm Mixers, Tablet Machines, Conical Blenders, etc.

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FILTER PRESSES—Shriver 36" x 36"—34-1½" Rubber Covered Frames.
PFAUDLER—G L Kettles 12, 200, 300, 600 gal.
HARDINGE Conical Ball Mills, 4½' x 16".
MIXER, DAY—2½ gal. D.A. Sigma, Jack., Vacuum, 5 H.P.

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Pony Mixer: Troy 40 gal. 2-speed.
Reactor: 50 gal. Pfaudler gl. lined, ag.
Percolators: Pfaudler, stainless, 54 x 42"
Mills: Fitzpatrick model D, st. st., jktd.
Crystallisers: 500 gal. stain. jack., agit.
Dryer: Porter 2 x 4' vac. drum, st st.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 26" rubber. 2-speed.
Mix-Mullers: Simpson Lab., Porto, #00.
Dewaterers: Davenport model 3A, 3 hp.
3-roll Mills: Day type B 14 x 30" hi-speed.
*Write us or call Seeley 8-1431.*
*Send us a list of your idle machines.*

**LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO**
814 W. Superior St. Chicago 22, Ill

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## FOR SALE

3—Sparkler 33-S-17 rubber lined filters, 92 sq ft.
1—Buffalo 32" x 52" double drum dryer.
6—Porcelain pebble mills 9, 14, 50 and 200 gallons capacity.
1—Hercules model 12—45 sq ft pressure filter, jacketed.
1—Stripper column 24" diameter x 18' high, stainless.
2—Patterson 4' x 4'—250 gallon jacketed steel ball mills.
1—Mikro atomizer No. 6, stainless.
1—24" x 24" Stokes vacuum shelf dryer, stainless.
1—Devine 17 shelf dryer 40" x 43".
2—Day 20 and 35 gallon stainless steel double arm mixers, jacketed.
1—Raymond 6 roll high side mill.
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- Battery of NEW UNUSED 14" x 30" Two Roll F-B. Mills with UNI-drives.
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- Oswego Cutter 63" wide with 10 HP.
- Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutter 10 HP.
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The Biggest Selection of Baker Perkins —Heavy Duty Double Arm-Jacketed Mixers.

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- 200 Gal. Working Capacity.
- 100 Gal. Working Capacity

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Colton No. 5½ Single Punch; up to 3" Tablet; 50 Per M.
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PARKING ON THE PREMISES
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**For Sale:** 40" and 26" Tolhurst suspended perforated steel Centrifuges; 275 gal. Stainless Jacketed Mixing Kettle, 25# Jkt. 10 H.P. XP Varidrive Motor and Heavy Duty Double Acting Stainless Agitator; 24" x 36", 32" x 72", 32" x 120", 42" x 90", 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryers; 1500 and 3000 gal. Stainless Tanks with Coils; 750 1000. 1800 gal. Stainless Tanks; Best Equipment Company, 1737 W. Howard St., Chicago 26, Illinois. AMbassador 2-1452.

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**Petroleum Products:** Experienced industrial sales full knowledge of export-import, can handle details, middle age. NYC area. OPD 723.

## Kleyman Unit Renamed

Leslie Kleyman Corporation, New York, has changed the name of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Kleyman Export Corporation, to International Chemical Corporation. According to the firm, this does not entail any change in either the management or status of the subsidiary.

# Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 62

was firm ranging from 7¾c. to 7⅞c., same basis.

**Lard**—Market was irregular and earlier advances were not maintained. Cash lard closed at 9.575c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

**Tallow**—Improved demand further stiffened this market. Prices were raised at least ⅛c. per pound. Bleachable fancy was sold on the basis of 7½c. to 7⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, as to quantity. Prime was quoted at 7¼c. to 7⅜c.; special, 7⅛c. to 7¼c., and No. 1, 7c. to 7⅛c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy was named at 8⅞c. per pound, drums, and 7¾c., bulk.

## Cake and Meal

**Linseed Meal**—Market was unchanged and steady. Stocks were light.

**Soybean Meal**—This market weakened under pressure of continued extremely heavy production. Demand was slow, especially on the eastern trunk line. Downtrend was less pronounced in the Northwest. Prices on unrestricted billing declined $4 per ton. Lag in futures trading reflected the slower cash market. Meal, 44 percent was quoted at $52 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for March shipment; $56.50 for April and $57.50, May-September.

## Waxes, Vegetable

Consumer interest was reported spotty and confined mostly to nearby requirements. Carnauba wax while in limited demand remained steady, reflecting the strength of replacements from Brazil. All carnauba grades were unchanged and well held. No. 3 Ceara, crude was quoted at 73c. to 74c. per pound, spot as to quantity and Parnahyba, 2c. more. Refined Ceara and Parnahyba were held at 81c. to 82c. per pound, same basis. Yellow No. 1 crude was named at $1.10 to $1.12 per pound, spot and Parnahyba, 2c. higher, as to quantity.


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**CUPRIC OXIDE**

**Contract Basis**

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Stokes 3 DDS2, 1-T, 2 DS3.
Baker Perkins, 150 and 100 gal. S.S. 2 arm.
40 HP & 50 HP jacketed, vacuum, hydr. tilt.
Blaw-Knox 2 gal. S.S. Autoclave 5,000 lb.
Vulcanizer 60" x 9' 125 lbs.
Sweetland #2 all stainless.
Stainless steel Ball Mill.
Aluminum Condenser 350 square feet.
4-24" Filter Press S.S. Fittings Wood Fr.
1-24" Filter Press open delivery.
2 Proctor & Schwartz finned Drum Driers.
Continuous Stripping Column 2 x 13.
Alum Evaporator Calandria type 1.300 sq. ft.
Banbury Mixer Midget.
Ribbon Blenders. Hydraulic Pumps.

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**Muller Type Batch Mixers**

**Simpson Lab. Type 11" x 24".**
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**Porcelain Lined Mills by Abbe Patterson, others in 36" x 42", 30" x 42"; 48" x 60" up to 8' x 8'.**
**Patterson JACKETED Ball Mills 54" x 42"; good for Vacuum.**
**1000 Gal. Jacketed Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mill; 6' x 6'; 25 HP.**

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**Mikro Pulverizers from Bantam six to No. 4's; all types.**
**Mikro Stainless Atomizers Models No. 5 and No. 6.**
**Fitzpatrick Stainless Mills Models, D, K and C; motorized.**
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J. H. Day Size 40 Imperial Mixers with power tilt drive. Double sigma blades.
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**YARD:** 84 acres, cleared, good drainage, with railroad siding, near main highway. **WATER SUPPLY:** 3—100 gpm wells with pumps, 60,000 gallons storage, filters. 2—Marley cooling towers, 6500 gpm with pumps. **STEAM PLANT:** 5—125 hp boilers, with 30 ft. x 75 ft. building, deaerator, feed water pumps, etc. **OXYGEN PLANT:** 2—Air Products, Inc. —E-7000 oxygen generators (capacity—7000 cu. ft.—99.5% oxygen per hour, each) complete with 50 ft. x 70 ft. steel building. **HYDROGEN PLANT:** 82— Electric Heating Equip. Co. electrolytic cells, with 440 volt rectifiers, water stills, 500 cu. ft. gas holder, Ingersoll-Rand Compressor (2500 psig.), and 2—20 ft. x 60 ft. steel buildings. **DISTILLATION EQUIPMENT:** 12—distillation towers—2 ft. to 4 ft. diameter, 30 to 60 bubble cap and sieve plates, stainless or carbon steel construction, complete with heat exchangers, pumps and instrumentation. **LIQUIDS AND SOLIDS PROCESSING EQUIPMENT:** 15—stainless steel, agitated, jacketed vessels—1200 to 3000 gallons; stainless evaporators; filter presses; stainless leaf filters; 2—40 inch centrifuges; stainless vacuum and steam tube dryers; micro pulverizers; pumps; storage hoppers; bagging equipment; etc. **STORAGE TANKS:** 300,000 gallons total—steel and phenolic lined tanks, 6000 to 25,000 gals. each. **LABORATORY:** 30 ft. x 50 ft.—completely equipped. **MISCELLANEOUS:** stainless heat exchangers, pumps, compressors, fired heaters, etc. Office building and warehouse. Fire protection system with pumps, extinguishers, hose carts, etc.

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**SAN FRANCISCO** (SUtter 1-5568)—Robert W. Walker Company, 57 Post Street, San Francisco


# Imports at US Ports

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TERPIN HYDRATE—9 bbls, Rotterdam
THALLIUM SULFATE—3 cs, Hamburg
THEOBROMINE—10 dms, Rotterdam
THYROID POWDER—10 dms, Hamilton Blair Inc, Copenhagen
7 dms, Havre
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—700 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
100 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
45 dms, Uddeholm Co, Gothenburg
100 dms, Gothenburg
7 dms, Genoa
TUNG OIL—248 tons, Buenos Aires
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—100 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
UREA—2,000 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
UREA, SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VALONIA CUPS—1,920 bgs, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—10 cs, L A Champon & Co, Cristobal
15 cs, J H Schroder, Cristobal
25 cs, First National Boston, Cristobal
75 cs, Bankers Trust Co, Cristobal
30 cs, French American Banking Corp, Cristobal
12 cs, National City Bank, Cristobal
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46 cs, Dammann & Co, Tamatave
114 cs, George Uhe Co, Tamatave
10 cs, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
151 cs, Tamatave
VEGETABLE OIL—50 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
526 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Algiers
THIAMIN—72 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Kobe
WATTLE EXTRACT—538 bgs, Elkan River Plate Corp, Durban
645 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Durban
WHITING—480 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
600 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—56 dms, Robinson Wagner Co, Fremantle
194 dms, N I Malmstrom, Fremantle
14 dms, Crystal Extract & Chemical Co, Fremantle
10 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Rotterdam
54 dms, Hummel Lanolin Corp, Rotterdam
50 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
213 dms, Chemical Bank, Fremantle
80 dms, N I Malmstrom, Nagoya
52 dms, Genoa
WOOL WAX—45 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
ZINC CHROMATE—150 bgs, Revilli Chemical Co, Antwerp
ZINC CYANIDE—50 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
ZINC OXIDE—100 bgs, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co, Havre
800 bgs, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
256 bgs, D F Young, Liverpool
ZIRCON SAND—2,400 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane

### Los Angeles

AGAR—10 bls, Hathaway Allied Products, Nagoya
CASSIA—333 bls, Marine Clearing House, Saigon
167 bls, Bank of California, Saigon
COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
COPRA CAKE—2,240 bgs, Cargill Inc, Manila
2,000 bgs Balfour Guthrie, Manila
CUMIN SEED—638 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Hong Kong
91 bgs, Cal Compact Food Co, Hong Kong
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Bremen
PAPRIKA—450 bgs, T Gonzales, Hamburg
200 bgs, Hershey Co, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Nootbaar Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—38,218 tons, Union Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
19,159 tons, Wilshire Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—60 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
SODIUM BICARBONATE—950 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—60 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—200 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool

### Philadelphia

ANTIMONY OXIDE—579 bgs, Glasgow
ASBESTOS FIBER—800 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Lourenco Marques
2,800 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Lourenco Marques
1,000 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
600 bgs, Carey Manufacturing Co, Lourenco Marques
1,400 bgs, Carey Manufacturing Co, Lourenco Marques
BARIUM CHLORIDE—500 bgs, Antwerp
BONE—6,000 bgs, Kind & Knox, Calcutta
CASTOR OIL—200 tons, Western Cotton Oil Co, Santos
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—600 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
400 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Naples
CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, Glasgow
EARTH COLORS—761 bgs, C K Williams Co, Larnaca
FUEL OIL—116,118 bbls, Shell Oil Co, San Lorenzo
116,312 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Havana
IRON OXIDE—800 bgs, C K Williams Co, Malaga
OLIVE OIL—35 dms, National City Bank, Seville
30 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
PAPRIKA—150 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, E Dunweody, Bremen
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Calabrian Co, Marseille
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—141,275 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Banias
117,619 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
122,521 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Tripoli
133,271 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Maracaibo
203,534 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
129,331 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Naples
196,537 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
752,522 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
701,048 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
173,665 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bachaquero
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,500 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
664 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—100 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, London
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—360 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—200 dms, Gothenburg
VANILLA BEANS—10 cs, London
WATTLE EXTRACT—400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Durban

### San Francisco

BLEACHING POWDER—60 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CALCIUM CHLORATE—500 bgs, Antwerp
CALCIUM NITRATE—10,900 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, McClintock Stern & Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, American Commerce Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Langendorf Bakeries, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM SEED—15 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, San Jose
CASEIN—100 bgs, J R Spellacy, Buenos Aires
50 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
CELERY SEED—86 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bombay
88 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Bombay
COPRA—250 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
650 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
500 tons, American Trust Co, Surigao
215 tons, Cargill Inc, Ozamis
1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Damugete
500 tons, Medina
CURARE—5 cs, Menlo Pharmaceuticals, Callao
DEXTRIN—200 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,269 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
LAVENDER FLOWERS—5 bls, Shefys Ltd, Marseille
NAPHTHA—130,000 bls, Union Oil Co, Shimotsu
138,226 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Aruba
NUTMEG—38 bgs, Singapore
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, G Oberti & Sons, Genoa
25 dms, Ambriola Co, Genoa
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, B C Ireland, Marseille
PARAFFIN WAX—20 cs, Warwick Wax Co, Yokohama
PEPPER, BLACK—630 bgs, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—302,638 bbls, Tidewater Refinery, Benda Maehur
297,870 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Mina Saud
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,039 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
ROSE LEAF LEAVES—100 bls H M Newhall & Co, Rotterdam
SESAME SEED—325 bgs, J Hanrahan, San Juan del Sur
150 bgs, Lasireto Phillips, San Juan del Sur
SODIUM CYANIDE—350 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATE—220 bgs, Rotterdam
UREA, SYNTHETIC—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
ZINC CHLORIDE—13 dms, D M Hicks, Antwerp
ZINC SULFATE HEPTAHYDRATE—800 bgs, Harrison & Crosfield, Newport

# Essential Oils

*—Continued from page 57*

**Peppermint**—Price remained steady, although demand has continued spotty, sources said. There was little indication of a pickup in demand sufficient to relieve the oversupply problem. Price was reported in a range of $3.75 to $4.65 per pound.

**Petitgrain**—The market has tended to weaken in recent weeks. Prices were in a range of $2.25 to $2.75 per pound, according to report of dealers contacted last week.

**Pimento Leaf**—Some sources reported easier prices on this item. However, the basic position of the market was unchanged from previous reports. Stocks were adequate for the modest demands being made in the trade. Price ranged from $2 to $2.40 per pound. Some business was being done at $1.95 per pound, it was said.

**Rosemary**—Price continued in a range of 95c. to $1.50 per pound. Some sources were quoting Spanish rosemary oil 15c. per pound higher at $1.10, due to light supplies and inadequate replacement. However, in other quarters, the listing was held at 95c. per pound. Inquiry was modest, sources said.

**Sandalwood**—Price continued in a range of $13.25 to $14.50, according to reports of last week. Demand has been spotty as consumers have been cautious in buying at the higher levels established over recent months. Some sources reported lower prices two weeks ago after a period of upward adjustments. The slightly easier tone was due to replacements coming on the market, it was said.

**Spearmint** — Price levels were unchanged. Below normal demand in this market has caused prices to trend downward. However, prices were still significantly above levels in effect a year ago. The short crop last year caused spot price to rise sharply. However, listings have receded since then to the current range of $5.75 to $7.10 per pound. Premium goods continues to command high prices, sources said.

**Tangerine**—Oil was firmly held at $3.10 per pound. An uptrend has been noted in this market since the first of the year. Sources said the freezing weather of last year may have had an effect on yields in this year's crop. In any event, whatever oil was on hand would have to last until the next crop in December. Demand in the market was somewhat better so far this year than sources had expected. This put added pressure on the price, it was said.

**Vetiver**—The market continued in a strong position. Bourbon vetiver levels were fully maintained, it was reported. But there has been no significant change in the market in recent weeks, sources said.

## Aromatic Chemicals

**Benzaldehyde**—NF material remained unchanged, according to trade reports of last week. A major producer announced a 4c. per pound across the board decline in technical benzaldehyde.

**Eucalyptol**—Price structure in this market was weakened somewhat by lower prices in eucalyptus oil. Demand was routine. Withdrawals were steady for immediate need. Sources quoted price in a range of 80c. to $1.25 per pound last week.

**Rhodinol**—The market was steady after a reduction of two weeks ago. Range of prices was from $33.50 to $40.50 per pound. Previous prices were $1 per pound higher.

## Seeds and Spices

**Cloves**—Spot levels were well held. Activity in this market was expected to grow more brisk as the pickle spice season is close at hand, sources said.

**Pepper**—Activity was limited as a result of sharp advances which caused buyers to withdraw. Traders appeared willing to shade spot lots in order to move material. However, there was little interest to discount the market for forward deliveries, it was said. Indian levels continued high, although declining fractionally. Singapore appeared unaffected by the slowing in demand.

White pepper market was routine. Offerings remain small. Sources said there was little hope of obtaining any large shipments from Indonesia until the next crop in July or August.

Light supply of Hontaka and Santaka types caused fractional advances. The shipping season is about over in Japan and there were indications that chillies will be higher in the fall. Shipments afloat were light.

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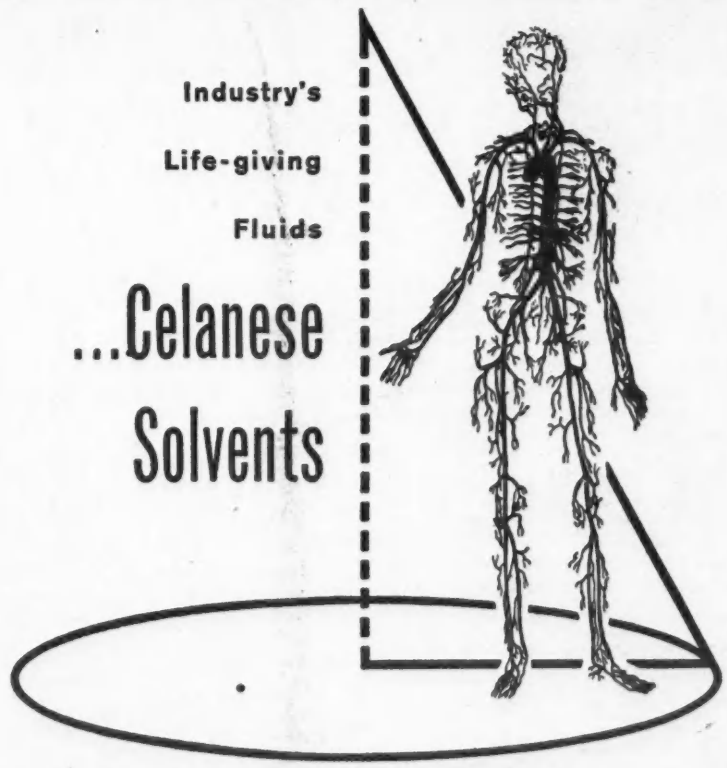

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